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Column One
BY David Courtney

PEACE is at the same time a hope and a fear. That is true of the great world and of the little world that is the Middle East. Most of us have forgotten what is the true connotation of the word and are as suspicious of those who talk loudly about it, like Moscow does, as of those who let the word and the notion drop, almost accidently, like M. Chamoun. Peace, in other words, no longer means the same thing to all men; and may even mean, to some men, worse than war: worse, anyway, than that extraordinary condition of betwixt-and-between that we call, today, the Cold War. In the Middle East there is a special, regional, Cold War. It has gone on steadily, tediously, and frustratingly for several years. Into that Cold War M. Chamoun of the Lebanon has dropped the word peace, like dropping a stone into a deep well; we listen to test the depth of the well by the sound of the stone when it hits bottom.

■

ACCORDING to M. Chamoun and other Arab sources it is the intention of the Arab League Council to discuss an "American" proposal for peace with Israel when it meets in Cairo. Although the Government of Israel disclaims all knowledge of the "American" proposals, it is hard to believe that Tel Aviv had not been at least forewarned of Washington's intentions; and it is tempting to believe that when Mr. Ben Gurion spoke recently to the Journalists' Association about the kind of relationship that should exist between great America and the little States, he was not unaware of the talks of peace.

■

WHEN President Eisenhower saw Emir Feisal in Washington last month he said he wanted "to restore the spirit of confidence and trust which had previously characterised relations between the United States and the Arab countries." He is said to have discussed the proposals now in the hands of the Arab League members, with Emir Feisal, who, apparently, thought them worthy of consideration. So, from all accounts, did Mr. Eden when the matter was put to him by Mr. Dulles during the British Foreign Secretary's recent visit to America. About the same time as these discussions were taking place, the newspapers in America and England and the correspondents cabling from Cairo were hinting at the prospect of enforced concessions by Israel in the interests of Middle East peace and a collective regional defence system.

■

IT is difficult to believe that America has put any cut and dried peace plans before anyone. Suggestions and generalizations may have passed from Washington to the Arab capitals, but it seems unlikely that Mr. Dulles would have committed himself to any definite peace plan in advance of his proposed visit to the Middle East and also in advance of a settlement between General Nagib and the British Government on the subject of the Suez Canal Zone. All the same, one would like to know what the suggestions and generalizations are, which the Arab League intends to discuss. One would like to know because of anxiety about the trend which American policy may be taking in these matters.

Jerusalem, March 20.

420 Dead In Turkish Quake

ANKARA, Thursday. — A violent earthquake rocked Turkey last night and official figures today listed 420 persons dead and 300 injured. Unofficial estimates put the death toll at 800.

Officially estimated property damage in the violent tremors is given as 5m. liras. Six hundred houses were damaged.

Tremors were still felt in the area of Gonen in western Turkey today, the Turkish Red Crescent said here.

Many bodies were being recovered as rescue workers raked through the debris in the affected towns.

The Istanbul observatory reported there had been 65 separate 'quakes in a 12-hour period and scientists predicted the tremors would continue. The first 'quakes were so severe that they smashed seismographs at the observatory.

The worst damage and death toll were in the vicinity of Gonen.

President Bayar and a number of leading government officials were expected to leave for the stricken area today. U.S. Ambassador George McGhee flew to the area in a special plane today.

In Istanbul a large section of the city was without water as the 'quake damaged the main pipeline from the reservoir.

Reports from Athens said one person was killed, seven were seriously wounded and 50 houses collapsed last night in the Aegean island of Mitlene after a strong seismic shock which badly rocked the Eastern Aegean and Thrace, it was reported here today. *(AP, UP)*

PARAMARIBO, Thursday (AP). — Slight earth tremors were felt for 70 second today at this port city in the Netherlands colony of Surinam, formerly Dutch Guiana. Surinam is on the north-east coast of South America.

Rebels 16 kms. From Burmese Capital

RANGOON, Thursday (Reuter).—Underground Communist and Karen rebels reported today to have penetrated to within 16 kilometres of Rangoon, Burma's capital.

In a new outbreak of activity, they first made a joint attack but were shelled out by gunboats, the report said.

They regrouped in strength and advanced on Rangoon which is reported to be well defended by Government forces.

Egypt Rejects U.S. As Party to Suez Talks

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Government has rejected the American offer to be a "third party" to the forthcoming Anglo-Egyptian talks on the evacuation of the Suez Canal zone, the Minister of National Guidance, Fuad Galal, told correspondents here last night.

He said that no date had been fixed for the talks.

An Egyptian Government communique, broadcast by Cairo Radio to night, announced that Egypt had summoned the members of the Arab League to an emergency meeting of the League's Political Committee in Cairo prior to the Council meeting on March 28, so as to discuss the reparations agreement.

The communique denied that Arab-Israel peace was on the League's agenda and described the report as "Jewish inspired." (The news that peace with Israel would be the first item on the agenda of the League Council's meeting was given by the spokesman of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry last Monday and was confirmed on Tuesday by a League spokesman in Cairo).

Cairo Radio also said tonight that a Point Four agreement had been signed for $10m. Egypt is to provide an additional L.E.5m. for the settlement of 12,500 families on 20,000 hectares in Lower Egypt.

Bonn and Egypt To Resume Trade Talks

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — A West German Government spokesman announced last night that resumption of trade negotiations had been agreed upon with Egypt.

He also said that a West German study commission had arrived in Egypt to examine the technical and commercial conditions for the construction of the huge Nile dam at Aswan.

Churchill Hears Tito Blueprint For Defence

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Marshal Tito today placed before Prime Minister Winston Churchill and top British strategists a Yugoslav defence plan to keep the Eastern Mediterranean area safe from Russian aggression. During the discussions, Mr. Churchill took the Yugoslav President and his key defence chief, General Milos Shumonja, to his private map room at the Whitehall Defence Ministry.

Here the three men went over details of the Yugoslav proposals with the help of a large-scale military map of the Balkan area. Details of the plan for which the Yugoslav President wants British support were shrouded in the security fog covering the Yugoslav Communist chief and his movements. But British and Yugoslav informants indicated that these are the main lines:

- Stiffening of Yugoslavia's land and air power with British-supplied jet planes, heavy tanks and assorted arms.
- Reinforcement of Yugoslav naval forces with British-supplied naval craft, either new or reconditioned.
- Increased British economic aid to Yugoslavia. Britain is already stated to give Yugoslavia $4.5m. as an economic grant-in-aid for the year ending this June.

No final decisions are expected on the Yugoslav suggestions before Tito and his party leave Britain for Yugoslavia on Saturday. Both British and Yugoslav official sources stress that Tito entertains little hope of going back aboard his warship Galeb with firm British commitments in his pocket. However, a Yugoslav source said Tito will have achieved the main purpose of his trip to Britain if he convinces Premier Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Defence Minister Lord Alexander that Yugoslavia should move well forward in the queue for Britain's limited supplies of arms and aid.

Final Reparations Approval Today

The West German-Israel reparations agreement is expected to be finally ratified today. The agreement, under which W. Germany undertakes to deliver to Israel goods to the value of $.820m. reichsmarks over 12-14 years, was approved by the Bundestag, (Lower House) on Wednesday by 220 votes to 34, with 18 abstentions. It now requires a second vote by the Bundesrat (Upper House) and the signature of Federal President Heuss. Both are formalities.

Adenauer, Goldmann Praise Ratification

BONN Thursday, (Reuter). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said here today, "The West German Government is extraordinarily pleased about the ratification of the Israel compensation agreement since it will be of great significance for future relations between Germany and the rest of the world.

"The prestige of the German people, which had suffered through the Nazi chief's crimes against the Jews, will gain much in the eyes of the free world from this agreement," he said.

The Israel Purchasing Mission will begin to operate at full speed on April 15. Only the ground work for supervising reparation purchases has so far been carried out in Germany by a relatively small staff. But a purchasing programme has already been drawn up in full detail and is ready to be put into effect.

In London, today, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Claims Conference, said that the Bundestag's ratification of the agreement yesterday justified the faith in the sincerity of Adenauer and his Government's willingness to see the agreement through.

SHARETT REPORTS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee met at Hakirya this afternoon and heard a report by Foreign Minister Sharett on the political situation.

The committee also discussed the Reparations agreement.

Bundestag Votes European Army; USSR Asks Arms Cut

Bonn Police, Communists Clash

BONN, Thursday (AP). — The West German Bundestag tonight gave its final approval to the European Army treaty which will call up German soldiers to help defend free Europe against Soviet aggression. The vote was 224 to 165 with two abstentions.

At the same time the Bundestag ratified the Allied-Bonn Peace Contract which would restore near sovereignty to West Germany. The vote on this pact was 226 to 164 with two abstaining.

Thus the Bundestag became the first legislative chamber in Europe to ratify the six-nation Army pact to create a 2 million man continental defence force. It represented a decisive victory for Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's policy of aligning 48 million West Germans politically and militarily in the anti-Communist front of free Europe. The Bundestag's decision was the most significant, although not the final step in German ratification of the Army treaty and the Peace Contract. The Bundesrat (Upper House) still must vote on the pacts and then a court battle looms over the constitutionality of rearming. But the Bundestag is the popularly elected chamber and Chancellor Adenauer has proclaimed that the vote would be "the political decision of the German peoples..."

The Adenauer forces gained a total of eight votes on each of the Treaties since the semi-final vote last December. His three-party Coalition Government forces held virtually solid. The anti-rearmament votes were cast by the Socialists, the Communists and the neutral centrists and a scattering of right-wingers. The vote came after nine hours of stormy debate in which Adenauer solemnly warned the legislators that West Germany must rearm because Stalin's death has increased the danger of a new world war.

Socialist Opposition

His chief opponent, Socialist chieftain Erich Ollenhauer, demanded that the Germans scrap the idea of joining the European Defence Pact, which he called "a Grand Alliance" of Britain, Scandinavia and the West European nations.

Police using water hoses and clubs, fought several thousand Communist demonstrators outside the barricaded Parliament building here today as Chancellor Konrad Adenauer pressed for West German ratification of the European Army pact.

As he spoke, 2,500 police, including 2,000 reinforcements from surrounding areas, clashed with Communists who arrived from the industrial cities of the Ruhr to protest against rearmament. For the first time since the East German Government was founded four years ago police surrounded the whole parliamentary area with barbed-wire barricades and used fists, clubs, hoses and a special mobile water cannon to drive the demonstrators back from the barricades.

The Chancellor rejected claims by his Socialist opposition that the French would scuttle the Army treaty with their proposed supplementary protocols. Adenauer declared flatly "the French protocols will change neither the text nor the meaning of the European Defence Community pact." He said this had been settled at the recent Rome meeting of the European Foreign Ministers and asserted that the French had agreed to this view at Rome.

Zorin Defends Soviet Scheme for Peace

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). —Russia today proposed in the Political Committee that the Disarmament Commission should "proceed forthwith with the study of practical measures to achieve armaments reduction."

The resolution, put forward by Mr. Valerian Zorin, had "primarily in view the reduction of the armaments of the great powers—the U.S., USSR, Britian, France and China — and with the settlement of the question of the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons, germ weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, and of the establishment of strict international control in compliance with these decisions."

The Commission would be required to report to the General Assembly by July 1, according to the proposal.

Mr. Zorin called questions put to him yesterday by Mr. Ernest Gross of the U.S. "artificial." Russia's plans for prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments in "this forum" had met with resistance, he said.

Mr. Gross had asked whether the Soviet Union was willing to discuss disarmament constructively and whether it regarded the U.N. as a suitable forum in which to give "tangible form" to its declared policy of peace.

Zorin said the record would show who had submitted irresponsible proposals and who had tried to bring about the prohibition of atomic weapons." He declared that "all the proposals the Soviet Union submitted were designed to bring about the solution of the disarmament question," and quoted recent statements of Prime Minister Malenkov on Russia's desire for peace.

The questions put by Gross were artificial because Soviet proposals to cut armaments and ban atomic weapons had been submitted year after year and in this forum had run into opposition, he said.

Earlier, Britain joined the U.S. in challenging the Russian Premier to prove his desire for peace by agreeing with the West on disarmament.

"If Mr. Malenkov wants to settle all outstanding problems peacefully," Sir Glawyn Jebb told the Political Committee, "Here is something on which he can at least make a start. If only the new Soviet Government would take a new look, that would at least be something."

He declared that Russia's idea of disarmament was to deprive the West of atomic weapons while maintaining its own preponderant military strength.

E.C.E. ENDS TALKS, URGES E.-W. TRADE

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuter).—The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe decided during its two-week conference which ended here today to call for East-West trade talks. Twenty nations, including the Soviet Union, expressed their willingness to take part in such talks.

To Accept Sincere Soviet Offer—Ike

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower today told a press conference that any peace offers from the Soviet Union would never be met less than half-way by the United States. He was commenting on recent statements by Soviet Premier Malenkov that East-West differences could be settled by peaceful negotiations.

President Eisenhower said he did not wish to say anything provocative about the new regime in the Soviet Union and added that any time any opponent of his was ready to "wipe the slate clean" he would find the President ready to do it.

He emphasized there were proper diplomatic channels through which the new Soviet Government could offer concrete proposals for ending West-East difference, but added that no such approach had been made to him yet.

No New Significance

President Eisenhower opened his press conference by volunteering a statement that he did not see any particular significance in the shooting down of British and American planes over Germany by Communist fighters. He could see no change in the intentions of the Soviet Union as far as the plane incidents affected Soviet policy. Eisenhower said that in recent speeches by Malenkov he detected an expression of intent to seek peace.

He said he could only say that the intent was welcome insofar as it was sincere. There was a very direct relationship between sincerity and satisfaction.

The President said his nomination of Mr. Charles Bohlen to be Ambassador to Russia seems to him to be a very good appointment. The President made the remark in reply to a request to comment on a statement by Senator Joseph McCarthy that it was a serious mistake.

Closer Ties with USSR Urged At Gottwald's Funeral

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Czechoslovak Premier Antonin Zapotocky declared at the funeral of President Klement Gottwald today, "We shall close our ranks and rally still closer around the Soviet Union."

Reporting the funeral, Prague Radio quoted the Premier as saying that the death of Gottwald, "the first worker President of Czechoslovakia," was a heavy and irreparable loss." Gottwald had taught his people that to defend their independence they must have a strong army "capable of action," and a strong party.

(See Article on Page 4)

Israel to Strengthen Diplomatic Representations in West and Asia

POST Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — With the new fiscal year beginning in two weeks time, the Foreign Ministry is understood to be preparing to consolidate its present representations abroad and to open new legations and consulates. It is felt that the changed constellation within U.N., now that the votes of the Soviet bloc cannot be counted as friendly, must lead to greater activity among other members of the U.N. both in the Western hemisphere and in the Orient.

In the West, new legations will probably be opened shortly in Canada and Mexico, and possibly in other Latin American capitals also. In view of increasing trade with Canada and the major role played by that country in the U.N., it is understood that a senior Foreign Ministry official will be sent to Ottawa when the legation is opened there. It is possible that the Minister to Canada may also be active in the Israel delegation to the U.N.

Legations will probably be opened in Mexico and other Latin American countries to consolidate the already firm bonds of friendship in that area, which includes a large concentration of Jews and which is also of importance for trade relations as well as of direct political value.

In the Orient, the Israel consulate in Bombay will probably be strengthened by the despatch of a Foreign Ministry official, pending the opening of a legation in New Delhi which, it is hoped, will be arranged during the coming year. The Indian Government consented in principle a year ago to the opening of legations in the two countries, but at that time said a final decision would have to wait until after local elections in the subcontinent. Those elections were held some months ago, but no further step has yet been taken by the Indian Government.

Changes in Israel's representatives in Europe already announced include the move of Mr. Maurice Fischer from Ambassador in Paris to serve as Minister to Ankara. Turkey is regarded as a key post in view of its geographical position and its influence with the Arab states. Mr. Fischer's successor in Paris has not yet been announced and he is not expected to leave the French capital for some months.

Within the next few months Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, Israel Minister to Argentine, will leave for another post.

Mr. Fischer's predecessor at Ankara, Mr. Eliahu Sasson, is already occupying his new post as Minister to Italy. It is understood that the legation in Rome is to be increased in number by the despatch of additional personnel, as this is also regarded as a key post.

Two former Ministers are now waiting reposting. They are Dr. Samuel Eliashiv, formerly Minister to Moscow, and Dr. Aryeh Kubovy, former Minister to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Foreign Ministry Still Waiting for Housing

HAKIRYA, Thursday. — The Foreign Ministry will move to Jerusalem as soon as the buildings to house it are completed in the new Kirya area in the capital and when the approach roads, water, electricity and telephone installations are completed, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. He was denying press reports this morning that the Government had decided to postpone the move to Jerusalem following American pressure.

Lavon Urges Better Civil Service

Appeals to Government workers to improve their efficiency and their relations with the public were made last night in Jerusalem by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and Minister without Portfolio Pinhas Lavon at the closing session of the first Civil Servants Union convention. The meeting continued well past midnight with the delegates determined to adopt resolutions and adjourn.

Noting that the Government apparatus was in the process of formation, Mr. Sharett in a brief address, urged the civil servants to "help mould wisely." The extremely critical attitude of the public towards State employees, he said, was a natural illness in a young country, and the most effective means to overcome this condition was to improve the everyday relations between the officials and the public.

Mr. Lavon, whose committee was the most "popular" single topic in the earlier general debate, informed the convention that the recent dismissals was "only the beginning." These would continue until a tight and efficient Civil Service was built up. He asked the workers to cooperate with his committee, emphasizing that it was in their own interests to have a competent organization. "What's good for the Government is good for you," he declared, "what's bad for the Government is bad for you."

In view of economic conditions, Mr. Lavon stated, the Government was faced with two alternatives: a drastic cut in public services, or a reduction in the number of personnel supplying various services. "We decided to maintain a maximum of the most vital services and to reduce the staff," he said.

Expressing the hope that the proposed Civil Servants Law would soon be tabled in the Knesset, Mr. Lavon reported his dissatisfaction with a portion of the draft. "It's very unfortunate that it doesn't contain a prohibition against strikes," he stated. "It is outrageous and anti-labour for workers to strike against their Government."

The proposed Civil Service Law, the question of wage policy, and the problem of dismissals by the Lavon Committee were the three central points of the general debate. A Mapam proposal to hold a special debate on the question of dismissals was defeated by 67 votes against 31.

Before the debate began, a 14-member presidium was elected, as were members of the various committees of the convention. Mr. Abrahamiov of the Union's Secretariat then opened the debate with a detailed report on the activities of the Union. He spoke about the negotiations conducted in connection with the Civil Servants' Pension Bill, and noted considerable progress as compared with the original draft of the government. The government has agreed to include employment by the former Mandatory government or by "recognized national institutions" in calculating pensions. The Union also negotiated with the government on easing the dif-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 7)

Armed Infiltrators Caught In Minefield near Gaza

A number of armed Arabs entered Israel territory north of the Gaza Strip on Wednesday with the apparent intention of laying mines the Army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv yesterday. When they were discovered by an Israel patrol, they fled towards the strip and an explosion was heard. When Israel forces reached the spot, they found the body of an Arab who had been killed by a mine. There were no Israel casualties.

A complaint has been filed with the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission.

Jordan Claims Denied

An Israel army spokesman yesterday denied the truth of Jordan allegations which were the basis of two new complaints against Israel submitted during the morning to General Bennet L. de Ridder, chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

According to an NEARS report, one Jordan complaint dealt with an alleged flight of Israel planes over Dhahiriya, a large village south-east of Bet Govrin and near the armistice lines. The second complaint alleged that rifle fire had been opened from Mt. Scopus on the Arab quarters of the Old City on Wednesday night.

Hitch Feared in Anglo-Egypt Talks

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, LONDON, Thursday — No official or unofficial comment is available on the Egyptian Government's refusal to open tripartite talks on the defence of the Suez Canal zone, with American participation in the early stages. The impression prevails, however, that something has unexpectedly gone wrong.

Mr. Eden's conversations in Washington were supposed to have cleared the ground for the kind of joint approach to Egypt which it was thought would leave Cairo no option but to retreat from its previous uncompromising position. Instead, Cairo has flatly refused to budge and Mr. Jeffeson Caffery, the American Ambassador in Cairo, has contented himself with telling the press that America would like to be invited if Egypt is willing.

It is conceivable that Premier Nagib will retreat slightly from the extreme position occupied by the fire-breathing Gamal Abdul Nasser, Secretary-General of the Army Movement and second-in-command to Nagib, who is again talking of violent action if the British do not move out, but there is some bewilderment here and a dawning suspicion that much stronger pressure will be needed to secure a settlement.

Observers are now asking themselves what exactly Mr. Eden did secure in Washington and whether the polite American gestures in Cairo are meant as a substitute for the State Department's obvious reluctance to fulfill whatever verbal undertakings the Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, may have given privately to Mr. Eden.

The Foreign Secretary's stock is not very high now and would be even lower but for Marshal Tito's visit, which, however, does not look as though it will result in a formal treaty: mainly because Whitehall is reluctant to offend Italy while Tito is unwilling to renounce Trieste. Some assurances of mutual support are likely to be exchanged and Yugoslavia is almost certain to obtain more military supplies. For the rest, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden are understood to be showing great interest in Tito's views on the new Russian leaders with whom he has had some personal dealings.

Israel Seeks U.N. Aid To Change Soviet Policy

NEW YORK, Thursday. — "We are not attacking Russia," Mrs. Golda Myerson told the press today. "But we are concerned lest a tragedy take place."

The Israel Minister of Labour, now heading the U.N. delegation, said that Israel's goal in appealing to the nations of the world, including the countries of the Soviet bloc, was to change Soviet policy and to prevent a feared tragedy.

Mrs. Myerson also appealed directly to the Soviet states to grant exit visas to Jews wanting to leave for Israel.

Britain Grants Asylum To Polish MIG Pilot

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Franciszek Jarowski, the 21-year-old Polish airman who escaped to Denmark in Russian MIG-15 jet fighter 12 days ago, has been granted political asylum in Britain, the Foreign Office confirmed today.

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi invited Mrs. Vera Weizmann to tea on Wednesday. Yesterday, the President received Mr. Michael Garber, Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of Canada, who was accompanied by Mr. Zvi Herman of the Keren Hayesod; a delegation of Druze from Peki'in, composed of th Muktars, Hussein Asaf Zalah and Said Mahmoud El-Ansur, Sheikh Said Kassim, Sheikh Mohammed Nassif El-Dwlah and Youssef Hussein Ali. The President also received Mr. Moshe Bosner uncle of the Finaly orphans who were kidnapped in France.

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The Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, Rabbi Israel Brodie, Mrs. Brodie and Dr. Leo Kohn, political adviser to the Government, visited Galilee and the Huleh reclamation project. They were accompanied by Mr. Sinai Leichter, Director of the JNF Tourists Department.

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Among the passengers who arrived by El Al yesterday were Mr. David Bacobsen, M.K. who returned from a six-weeks' visit to the U.S. on behalf of the U.J.A., and Mr. M. Novomeysky, Director of the Jordan Exploration Co. and honorary Chairman of the Dead Sea Works Ltd., who had visited the U.S., Britain and France.

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The Hebrew University, through the good offices of Dr. Israel S. Wechsler, has received from the Julius and Marie Schneider Foundation in New York the sum of $150,000 for the establishment of a teaching Department of Psychiatry at the University-Hadassah Medical School, in memory of the parents of the late Mr. Schneider.

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Mr. H. Landahl, of Sweden, and Mr. A. Saari, of Finland, both fruit importers, arrived yesterday by S.A.S. and K.L.M., respectively, for a week's visit as guests of the Citrus Marketing Board.

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Mr. Yeshayahu Klinov, Public Relations Director of the Jewish Agency, has returned from Zurich.

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Mr. D. Bar-Rav-Hay, M.K., will speak on "The Effectiveness of Methods of Discouraging Splinter Parties in the Proportional Representation System of Elections," under the auspices of the Political Science Society and the Economic and Statistical Society, at the Technion, at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, March 25.

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The public is asked to note that the I.P.O.'s 8th "Special Subscription" (series 3) takes place in Tel Aviv tomorrow, Saturday night, at 7 o'clock. The Weissenberg piano recital starts at 9 p.m. at the Ohel Shem Hall the same night.

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The two exhibitions held at the Artists' House, Jerusalem, by Violet Citron and Raphael Mohar, will remain open till March 31.

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BIRTH AND BRITH MILAH

TEICHLER — To Rita (nee Freed), wife of Israel Teichler—a son. The Brith Milah will take place on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 a.m. at the Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem. Friends and acquaintances are cordially invited.

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ENGAGEMENT

CHAIKIN—MASCHOIEFF

The engagement is announced between Mr. Reuben Chaikin, and Miss Susan Maschoieff, both of Haifa.

The Haute Couture Saloon U. Wolff — Berent has moved to 34 Rehov Mapu, Tel Aviv. (Advt.)

Locusts in Jordan

The Jordan Government has proclaimed a state of emergency and has ordered all ministries to put their vehicles at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture for use in the fight against the locusts, "Falastin" reports. The locusts have destroyed all the crops of the Safi valley along the Jordan near Allenby Bridge.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Allo, Zion Sq., 3783. Keren Avrahom, 28 Zephania, 3959. Tomorrow: Batsch, 5 Sorasa, 2911. Levant, Julian's Way, 4856.

TEL AVIV: Matchett, 79 Shenkin, 3987; Mobileibski, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3870. Sack, 33 Ha'aliya, 4993. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 66438. Hatikva Qtr., 67401. Jaffa, 19 — 4th St., 88700. Yesorovo, Avenanah, 42 Allenby, 65424. Dvora, 9 Abad Hasan, 4126. Frankel, 39 King George, 3731; Yelo, 172 Ben Yehuda, 6944. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 63139. Mefoorah, Hatikva Qtr., 67084. Beist (Jaffa), 6 — 3 St., 80231.

RAMAT GAN-GIVATAYIM: Herzl, 54 Herzl, Ramat Gan, Brist, 7 Syrkin, Givatayim. TOMORROW: Ramat Gan Hygna, 51 Aviezorof, Israel, Shlomo Herzl.

HAIFA: Shalon, 21 Prophets, 3944. Weizel Lebanon, Actaeon, 3584. Tomorrow: Pevsner, 27 Pevsner, 6073. Mashiah, opp. Hadar Carmel, 3056.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shalom, 1 Syrkin, 5942. Dr. N. Loewenthal, 79 Pinsker, 42397.

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In connection with the distribution of Instant Coffee in packages, issued at pure prices, the Management of MOHAP is pleased to announce that after various experiments, it has been successful in producing a mixture: "MOHAP SPECIAL", which can be used together with Instant Coffee of other brands. MOHAP SPECIAL has a great, mellow and body of the coffee is preserved. MOHAP saves coffee, sugar and milk. Every 25 sheets it is prepared by the other methods. For MOHAP with instructions for use, please apply to the distributors of MOHAP or direct to the factory:
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REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Papers Urge Counter-Offensive On Political Fronts Abroad

Commenting on the political situation abroad "Haboker" (Gen. Zionist) says that it is difficult to decide whether the present rumours merely foreshadow a routine propaganda "peace" campaign or whether a serious effort is being made. The general impression however is one of a depressing vacuum created by the lack of initiative on our part. The paper again criticizes the past policy of "non-identification", which has brought us into a position of "non-splendid isolation."

The impending conference of the Arab League to deal with relations with Israel makes it imperative that our foreign policy should cease being the monopoly of one party or narrow circle. The paper says that a strong counter-offensive is needed now in order to weaken the influence of sympathisers of the Arab League in Washington and London. The editorial concludes with a call to Mapai to enlist all forces in order to repulse our enemies' new attack.

'Herut' Charges Blackmail

"Herut" also comments on the "American peace programme" and says that according to the news received, Israel will be asked to compromise by accepting the internationalization of Jerusalem, etc. Moreover the whole of Israel, not only Haifa harbour is to become an "international zone." Nothing is said about the Negev, but the paper expects territorial demands there also. The only issue on which Israel is apparently to get some satisfaction is on the resettlement of the refugees. But this is only an illusory achievement because Israel will have to pay indemnification, and the refugees may be settled in those parts to be ceded by Israel, which is tantamount to their resettlement in Israel.

"Herut" says that it is too early to gain a clear picture of this new intrigue, but it appears obvious that soon an attempt will be made to blackmail Israel. It is our task, says the paper, to prepare ourselves for the moment when this attempt is begun and to make it abundantly clear that any such plan is completely unacceptable and will not be carried out.

"Davar" (Histadrut) deals in its editorial with the Memorial Authority to be set up while "Omer" (Histadrut) comments on the struggle against infantile paralysis.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) deals with the state employees' Conference in Jerusalem while "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) sharply criticizes the panacea suggested by the General Zionists to attract capital from abroad, the abolition of control of foreign currency. The paper says that Mapam has never been opposed to an influx of private capital if it is to serve economic development. However, says the paper, the private investors have almost invariably been extremely cautious and timid—interested not in the *halutsic* tradition but rather in easy speculative profits. "Socialist planning" has not been the main stumbling block for private capital but its very character, its tendency to engage in any kind of speculations instead of productive long range investments. However, Mr. Bernstein in his speech in New York promised American investors that the "monopoly" of the cooperatives would end. The paper says that the General Zionists have up to now effected merely a further deepening of the crisis: their panacea will not cause the basic change which will come about only as a result of *halutsic* agricultural settlement and the development of industry on a planned basis.

Religious Bloc Conflicts

"Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) complains that the demands of competitors in the religious field, Hapoel Hamizrahi, with regard to education have not been fulfilled by its coalition partners.

"Hatzofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi) says that the application of selective principles brought about that young and healthy people would not come to Israel because they did not want to leave their relatives behind. According to the new policy decided upon by the Coordination Commission of the Government and the Agency there will now be changes. A distinction will have to be made between incurable diseases and those which may be treated with success. In view of these arrangements immigration to Israel will again increase, a matter of much importance in view of the precarious position of the Jewish Communities in North Africa.

IL.16,500 for 'Watersnood'

A grand total of nearly IL.16,500 was received by the Netherlands Legation for the flood victims fund, 'Watersnood 1963', which has now been closed.

The Netherlands Legation expresses its deep gratitude to all the donors, including the large number of anonymous contributors who have not received individual acknowledgement.

The final list of contributors follows:

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Solel Boneh Ltd., Haifa.
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(To be continued)

Two Jailed in Baghdad For Smuggling to Israel

An Iraqi and a Syrian Jew were each sentenced to six months in prison and fined 10,000 dinars in Baghdad yesterday for allegedly smuggling goods to Israel via Cyprus, "Falastin," the Old City daily, reports.

Jenin is the main export market for khaki trousers manufactured by Ata in Israel, "A-Diffa," the Old City daily, has complained bitterly.

The country's youth are shamelessly wearing these smuggled goods in public, the paper lamented, and called on the authorities to take drastic steps to stop the "import" of goods from Israel.

Four Lebanese were yesterday sentenced from six to nine months in prison for trading with Israel and handling smuggled goods, "Falastin" reported.

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March 25, "ORAH" (Only perf.)
TEL AVIV:
March 26, 8.30 p.m. "OHEL"
March 28, "OHEL-SHEM" at 8.45
Farewell:
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SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION
A Reception
IN HONOUR OF VISITORS WILL BE HELD AT THE South African Clubroom, 109 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, on Thursday, March 28, at 5 p.m.
All South African visitors and residents cordially invited.

Na'an Recreation Home
THE SEASON OPENS ON MARCH 30 (PASSOVER EVE)
Reservations can be made any day (except Fridays and Saturdays) between 12.30 — 2.30 p.m. at 20 Rehov Leventin, Room 8, Tel Aviv, Tel. 66720, 3287, or at the Na'an Recreation Home, Dear Na'an, Tel. Rehovot 288, Na'an 18.

Z. O. A. HOUSE
Women's General Zionist Association, Tel Aviv Branch
PASSOVER 'SEDER'
at Z.O.A. House, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, (26 Rehov Ibn Gabirol), Tel Aviv on Monday, March 25 at 8 p.m.
A well-known orator will conduct the Seder.
Places at the Communal Restaurant. The Seder has been arranged for guests from abroad, with a few places for local residents. The Room will be open to those invited from 6 p.m.
For invitations, apply before Thursday, March 21st:— Z.O.A. House, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, Tel. 3555, Women's Gen. Zionist Ass'n, 32 King George St., Tel. 3551, Carlton Restaurant, 9 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 6617.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.13 p.m. today and ends at 6.26 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Vayikra (Leviticus 1,1 — 5.26)
Haftarah: Isaiah 43.21 — 44.23.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30; Minha, 12.45 & 5 p.m.; Arvit, 6.30 p.m.

Ezrat Ve'Emuna (Gen Rehavia): Tonight 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ashdot Israel Congregation, Bezhardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bezalel.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6 p.m.

Mossad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 6.10 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, E.S. 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh-Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture Services in French, German, Bulgarian, with translation in English.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight 5.40 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight 5.35 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 & 5.35 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Strauss St.): Tonight 5.25 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.; Minha, 5.25 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Ep scopalian (next to Hadassah A): H.C. 7.30 a.m. E.S., 6.30 p.m. (Preacher: Canon H.B.A. Jones): E.S. 7 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m., Rev. H.L. Mansell. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A., at 6 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hall.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.-C.A Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic 6 a.m., (German Hospice Chapel); Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 9 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta Co'lege, Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship 11 a.m.; Mid-week Prayers, Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Grisbrooke.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamilla Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the Saviour Garden Colony (off 19 Rehov St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m. Presbiter Rev. E.C. Allison, P.O.Box 2773.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's Church Street 4): M.S., 10 a.m.; E.S., 5.45 p.m. German: E.S., 7 p.m. English.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

French Hospice: 8 p.m. Weekdays 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

RAMLE

Church of St. Nicodemus (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30 (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (4 Hospital St., (P.O.B. 1305), Rev. Per Faye Hansen. Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

St. John's Church (Anglican) 23 Khoury St.: M.S., 10 a.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m. E.S. 6.00 p.m. Thursdays: Bible Study 5.00 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays 5.45, 6.15, 7 and 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday, 5 p.m.; Sundays: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr, B.D.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

3-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Reserve Bus 15. Feedings: 2-3 p.m.

8.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Road. Entrance Free.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Musical Instruments, Purim Scrolls, Bezalel Museum.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibitions: Recent acquisitions; Dept. of Antiquities; 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5 (also tomorrow): Sanhedria Tombs.

11.30-12.30: Film Show at Keren Hayesod.

10-1: Exhibition of works by Violet Citron and Raphael Mohar, Artists House.

8-10 p.m. "Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Chopin, "Fantasia" — Impromptu in C-sharp Minor, op. 66, and "Heroic" Polonaise in A Flat, op. 53. Strauss, Five Waltzes. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

TEL AVIV

10-1 (Also tomorrow) Exhibition: The last paintings of Yohanan Simon. Chinese and Japanese Art. Museum.

8.30: Hee & Cry. Director: Charles Crichton. Israel Film Society, 6 Rehov Reines.

3-9: Exhibition of paintings. Mallets Shifter Artists Pavillion, 9 Reh. Alharizi.

HAIFA

10-1 (tomorrow 10-1, 4-8): Exhibition of paintings by Eliezar Halivni, Audrey Bergner, Yoel Bergner. Municipal Museum.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Recorded Music Henri Brahms, Symphony No. 3 in F. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

8.30 p.m.: Fourth Concert of the Israel String Quartet, Beethoven Series. Y.M.C. A. Auditorium.

TEL AVIV

9 p.m. Quartets for Harp, Violin, Viola and Cello by Haydn, Bach, Paganini, Museum.

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Israel Pound—38.5 cents

The Israel Pound took a further slight dip on the Geneva exchange at the beginning of this week and was quoted at 1.65 Swiss Francs (38.5 cents). The following are the Geneva bank-note quotations in Swiss Francs (average of buying and selling rates):

United States (dollar)	4.29½
Canada (dollar)	4.34
Great Britain (pound)	11.98
France (100 fr.)	1.08
West Germany (100 mk.)	92.50
Belgium (100 fr.)	8.29
Holland (100 guilders)	108.50
Sweden (100 kronor)	76.25
Italy (100 lire)	0.67½
Austria (100 sch.)	16.70
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	1.60
Denmark (100 kr.)	57.00
Norway (100 kr.)	57.00
Egypt (Eg. pound)	9.75
Israel (Is. pound)	1.65
Spain (100 pesetas)	10.02½
Portugal (100 escudos)	14.75
Argentine (100 pesos)	18.75
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	10.20
Turkey (Turk. pound)	0.87½
Yugoslavia (100 dinars)	8.50

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Thelma Jordan.
EDEN: Rio Rita. Today at 3 p.m.: Love Is Better Than Ever.
EDISON: Meet the Invisible. Today at 3 p.m.: The Red Shoes.
OR-GIL: New Orleans. Today at 3 p.m.: The Window Boy.
ORION: Wait 'Til the Sun Shines, Nellie.
ORNA: Bethsabee.
STUDIO: Justice Est Faite.
ZION: The World in His Arms. Today at 3 p.m.: Masalina.

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CORRECTION
In the Notice to Merchants and Manufacturers on behalf of the Customs and Excise Department, published in this paper on March 8, paragraph (g) should read: "Carpets, wall rugs and rugs, and other floor covers, excluding rubber mats, raffia not marketed in rolls..." (and NOT "a few rubber mats..." as published by error.

VACANCY OPEN FOR
Managerial Position
in Industrial Enterprise
Must have administrative ability, good knowledge of local business conditions. Chemical or chemical engineering background desirable but not essential.
Please apply in writing with curriculum vitae and full particulars of previous experience, to: No. 776, Simon Schmidt & Associates, P.O.B. 681, Tel Aviv.

GENERAL ELECTRIC U.S.A.
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES:—
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for the X-Ray & Electro-Medical Dept. Thorough knowledge of English and working knowledge of Hebrew required.
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Thorough knowledge of Hebrew and working knowledge of English required.
Applications in writing with curriculum Vitae, to: General Electrical and Refrigeration Engineers, Ltd., P.O.B. 722, Tel Aviv.

ORGANIC CHEMIST
WANTED: ORGANIC CHEMIST with experience in pharmaceutical industry; male, not over 35. Please apply stating previous experience and curriculum vitae to:—
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RADIANT WITH JOY

Joel admires the first snapshots he took with the Photo Brenner camera and the whole family shares his pleasure. They are surprised at how simple and easy it is to take a photograph and they decide to buy a camera at

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	79	9	9	5
Tiberias	26	11	17	6
Haifa Port	14	10	16	15
Natanya	20	10	17	15
Hakirya	24	8	18	14
Tel Aviv Port	23	10	18	16
Lydda Airport	22	7	16	13
Jerusalem	22	3	9	4
Beersheba	23	6	19	12
Elath	43	10	25	20

FORECAST: Showery in the morning, with occasional hail and thunderstorms, especially in the North, clearing later in the day.

OUTLOOK FOR SHABBAT: Local showers in the morning, mainly in the North, becoming partly cloudy. Fair in the South.

"A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim temp expected today.

* * *

FOR INFRINGING copyright, "Lion the Printer," publisher and editor of Rehov Hamagid, Tel Aviv, who published "The Israel Children's Calendar 1953" which contained the poems "Boker Tov" by Mrs. Esther Isaacson and "Hasvivon" by Mrs. Sara, Levy, was ordered, in his absence, to pay IL.250 compensation to the two authors by a Tel Aviv Magistrate yesterday.

* * *

THE FEAST of St. Joseph, in commemoration of the flight of Joseph with the infant Jesus to Egypt was celebrated in Nazareth yesterday by all western church communities.

* * *

FOR LEAVING and entering military areas without permits, 15 accused were fined from IL.7 to IL.40 each, by the Summary Military Court in Nazareth on Wednesday. In another case Mr. Fahim Farah was ordered to forfeit IL.450 bail which he had stood for his son, who was accused of carrying firearms last year and who fled to Jordan on his release on bail.

* * *

THE POLICE HAVE no objection to the release of Ben Zion Smuchs, who was the main suspect in the murder of four-year-old Ithel Levin in Ramat Gan last month. Smucha has spent most of the time since his arrest in a mental home undergoing psychiatric examinations and it is understood from the police that it is now up to the medical authorities to release him.

Kibbutz Fined For Black Market Sale

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). —The Anti-Profiteering Court today imposed various prison sentences and high fines on a group of persons who were directly involved in the illegal sale of five cows owned by Kibbutz Ramat Hashofet. The settlement was fined IL.2,500 while its dairyman, Arye Epstein, was sentenced to two month's imprisonment. A member of the Kibbutz secretariat, Itzhak Spitzer, was fined IL.50 with the alternative of two weeks' imprisonment.

Haim Lahem, a Kfar Salame labourer, who was responsible for procuring the cows last June was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in lieu of the fine.

One of the purchasers, Yehuda Yozvich, a Kfar Saba Dairyman; Eliahu Sasson, a Hatikva Quarter driver who transported the cows, and Yosef Cohen, also of the Hatikva quarter, who "lent a helping hand in their transportation" were sentenced and fined in varying amounts.

The Court declared that even Ramat Hashofet's pressing economic situation was no excuse for the crime.

HIGHER PRICES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

The prices of dairy products are expected to be increased next month, as a result of an increase in prices of cattle fodder, it was announced officially yesterday. The increases, however, will not go into effect before April 15.

The lifting of controls on potatoes, in anticipation of the new crop which will be available beginning in May, will be recommended by the Minstry of Agriculture to an inter-ministerial committee.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT: Tea and coffee 120 grams coffee or 100 grams tea, or 60 grams coffee and 50 grams tea. Lentil 16. Lentil 8 for April. Dried fish temporary, nos. 27, 28 Gimel, 100 grams tea. Tomatoes: 200 grams. 23, 24, temporary; 69, soap 4, kerosene 250 grams. 27, 28, 29, 30, temporary, 31, soap 3, 5, 10, 12. Frozen Herring: 200 grams, 669, 670, 687, 688, temporary 33.

TEL AVIV DISTRICT: Frozen herring: 200 grams, 670, 669, 688, 687, temporary 37; 70 grams a ration.

Gov't Preparing Bill On Local Authorities

A new Bill on the status of all local government authorities which will include a regrading of rates and services is to be prepared by the Minister of Interior. This was revealed by Mr. I. Rokach in a broadcast press conference last night, in which he said that the Bill would embrace all forms of local administration and that it would regularize the relations between the local and national authorities.

Speaking on the specific problems of the Jerusalem Municipality, Mr. Rokach said that he intended to invite a well-known Jewish town-planning expert to revise the plans made in 1943 by British Mandate officials. The Enquiry Commission investigating the affairs of the Municipality would complete its report after the Passover holiday, the Minister said, but it had already been agreed that the area of the Municipality would be reduced in order to lighten the city's budgetary burden.

Replying to a question on the administrative reorganization in lower Galilee, Mr. Rokach confirmed that the Mayors of Affula and Tiberias had objected to the proposed changes. While he has agreed to the Mayor of Affula's wish to maintain the town as centre of a separate sub-district and to keep it apart from the district of Nazareth, he upheld the decision to keep Tiberias in the Nazareth district. National considerations caused the Government decision in this matter, Mr. Rokach said.

Elections for the Nazareth Municipality were already in the preparatory stage. An official of the Ministry of Defence would advise on matters of security in those parts of Galilee, at present under military rule, which would be transferred to civilian administration.

Stating that the total of local council budgets would reach from IL.65 to 70 millions this year, Mr. Rokach said that drastic cuts would have to be made by all local councils. An efficiency committee would be shortly set up to assist the councils to bring about these reductions. Every person paid from IL.15 to IL.30 annually in Municipal taxes, he added.

Speaking on the problem of water, Mr. Rokach said that though it would be impossible to establish a unified price throughout the country, he intended to set up an Equalization Fund so that the price of water in Jerusalem, which at present is far higher than anywhere else in the country, be reduced.

Criminal Suit Filed Against Hadera Mayor

HAIFA, Thursday. — A criminal suit of 20 charges against Mr. David Berman, Mayor of Hadera, was filed in the District Court here today.

Mr. Berman is to stand trial without a preliminary inquiry under the new rule of quick trial. The charge sheet was signed by the State Attorney with the authorization of the Justice Minister.

Mr. Berman is accused of 14 charges of forging documents, eight charges of misuse of Municipality funds and eight of false claims. All these offences were allegedly committed between May 1950 and April 1951, while Mr. Berman was Chairman of the Hadera Local Council.

The sum involved is IL.890,837. Several charges relate to Council forms forged in favour of architects for plans which the accused allegedly knew were not prepared for the Council. Another charge of forgery alleges that Mr. Berman solicited a Council clerk to add IL.66 to a Council receipt. Mr. Berman also allegedly forged a receipt to the Welfare Office by adding IL.13 for expenses.

Petah Tikva Opposition Walks Out of Council

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — The right-wing opposition on the local Municipal Council walked out of the meeting before a vote asking the Government to take action to put aside a recent decision of the Interior Minister Mr. Israel Rokach, on local taxes. The atmosphere at the meeting was described as "electric."

The Council voted two weeks ago to impose a property tax of 25 per cent (unchanged since last year) and a land tax of five per cent, as against the three percent last year. Mr. Rokach ruled that the property tax should be reduced to 20 per cent and the tax on land reduced to three per cent.

Amidar Expands Its Functions

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A vast expansion of the functions of Amidar, the National Housing Company for New Immigrants, to include the management of some of the houses invested in the Custodian of Abandoned Property, new immigrant quarters and the semi-permanent dwellings owned by the Jewish Agency was announced today by its Director General, Mr. Eliezer Peri.

Within the next six months Amidar would manage 70,000 dwelling units, an addition of 56,000 to its present scope. The company is now engaged on the construction of 3,500 flats with 1,000 more to be started this year.

The company, he said, had established new departments, each of which marked new functions:

1. A Sales Department, which would sell Amidar's flats, hitherto rented out, and sell the flats to be built in the future as well as the houses which are to be taken over from the Custodian (15,000 units). Prices would be somewhat lower than on the free market, but would nevertheless be profitable to the Government. The current unemployment and lack of cash would make sales slow, Mr. Peri predicted.

2. A department to deal with improvements to present Amidar quarters throughout the country with a view to encouraging residents to plant gardens, build hedges, make their dwelling more attractive, develop auxiliary farms and lay out playgrounds for children. The department would look after sewage, roads and a proper water supply.

3. An internal Control Department under Mr. E. Srebrnik, formerly in charge of the finance department of the Ministry of Labour. It would have an independent status within Amidar and would work in close contact with the State controller.

Mr. Peri said that the technical department of the company would now pay special attention to the quality of building, which had been faulty in the past. Quality had been improved and would continue to do so, he asserted.

Amidar would be the main builder of the proposed 400 flats for professionals from abroad. This scheme is currently known as the "Anglo-Saxon housing project" but this was a misleading name as the professionals would, it was hoped, come from all over the world.

Amidar would also build houses to be sold abroad against foreign currency, and would contribute towards building students' hostels in Jerusalem and Haifa.

Mr. David Tanne, head of the Housing Department of the Ministry of Labour and a director of Amidar, said that all the houses built by the Ministry, mainly for new immigrants would be administered by Amidar. The Jewish Agency would now be responsible only for sub-basel, while the semi-permanent and other immigrants quarters would also be Amidar's responsibility.

Houses to be transferred from the Custodian to Amidar are at Ramle, Lydda, Migdal Ascalon and Beersheba. As all these localities have Amidar quarters there would be a saving in administrative personnel.

The first meeting of the Board of directors of Amidar in two and half years was held this afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Josephsthal, deputy chairman of the Board. Mr. Peri submitted his report to the Board.

Questioned whether he would leave his post with Amidar if elected Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Peri replied that he was not keen on leaving his job, but said that he would comply with his party's wish to do so. Mr. Peri is also a member of the directorate of Kupat Holim.

Kibbutz Member Flown To Britain for Care

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — A 28-year old kibbutz member who arrived in Israel from Britain two months ago was today flown back to England by K.L.M., strapped to a stretcher, for medical attention in his former home town. He was Mr. Laurence Jacobs of Bet Haemek.

A few days ago he had climbed the water tower in the settlement to look at the view but had been seized by a fit of dizziness and had fallen to the ground, breaking his right leg and both his arms.

The settlement arranged to send him back to Britain accompanied by Miss S. David, a nurse who is also from England.

Eshed Wants Public Bus Fare Committee

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Eshed bus company management at a meeting here today decided to ask that a public committee be set up to determine fares. This was their response to recent differences of opinion between them and the Ministry of Communications on how Eshed should calculate its income and expenditure before the Ministry could decide on fare increases.

The Ministry is understood to have offered an 18 per cent rise both to Eshed and Dan, while both companies demand more than twice as much.

Eshed is now prepared to accept any increase, provided the Government agrees to submit the question of fares to an impartial body; Dan said that they could not manage with less than a 25 per cent increase.

The Ministry is expected to inform the companies of its decisions next week. Among the Government demands to which Eshed has agreed, was the right to print the bus tickets.

PEC Officer Prevented From Returning Dollars

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Dr. Heinz Gruenbaum, vice-president of the Palestine Economic Corporation and formerly director of the Government Investment Centre, returned by K.L.M. today from a visit to the U.S. and found difficulty in transmitting back to the U.S. the balance of foreign currency he had received from his firm in New York for expenses.

Summoned to the police to give a statement regarding the dollars which he had declared, Dr. Gruenbaum said that he had received $800 from the New York offices of the P.E.C for his expenses. He had $121 left when he arrived here, which he wished to transfer back to New York, as it was the property of the office in the U.S.

The money was registered and impounded pending clarification with the Ministry of Finance.

Court Reprimand

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). —"As a police officer you cannot act both as a private person and as a policeman," District Court Judge M. Harpazi told Assistant Superintendent of Police Vardi today in the trial against I. Halpern, charged with bribing a policeman.

Mr. Vardi said that he had extracted evidence from the accused, who claimed he had given Constable Shimoni IL.200 as a loan last April. Vardi, who reportedly met Shimoni by chance several days ago, told him he had heard that Shimoni was thinking of changing his evidence in court, but "as a private person" had advised him differently.

Israel Democracy Will Reach Arabs—Myerson

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA) — "The principles of democracy and equality which prevail in Israel must, sooner or later, spread to the peoples of the Arab states," Mrs. Golda Myerson told the concluding session at the Hadassah mid-winter conference here yesterday.

The conference decided to increase the membership of the organization from 300,000 to 500,000 to enable it to increase its medical and social welfare work in Israel.

The conference presented the Henrietta Szold award for 1953 to Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court for distinguished humanitarian service.

Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn, President of Hadassah, urged members to raise the necessary funds to enable Israel to maintain its open-door policy in view of recent developments in Eastern Europe.

Bulgarian Legation Now In Russian Church

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The building adjoining the Russian Church at Abu Kebir, which formerly housed the staff of the Soviet Legation to Israel before the rupture of diplomatic relations, are to be leased by the owners to the Bulgarian Legation. Bulgaria is the protecting power for Soviet interests in Israel.

Shortly after the Soviet staff left the compound around the church, the premises were requisitioned by the Government, but the order has now been cancelled, following the application of the Bulgarian Legation to take over the buildings for their own use.

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Corridor Kindergarten Teachers to Strike

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Labour Trend kindergarten teachers from 22 settlements in the Jerusalem Corridor have decided to strike until February salaries are paid. Although a strike was officially called last week, the teachers continued to travel from Jerusalem and care for their 600 pupils.

A delegation of nursery school teachers told *The POST* that it was impossible to continue their work without any budget for the kindergartens, personal travel expenses or hiring cleaners. They were forced to beg paints and newspaper for handicraft while gifts from *The POST* Hannuka toy fund were all that the children had. The kindergarten huts were dilapidated, with unusable lavatories and frequently no water installation. The teachers had approached in vain the Ministry for Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education, local residents' committees and womens' organizations for help in repairing the classrooms and clarification of their budgetary position.

In only two of the Corridor settlements did the children get lunch at school, but the kitchen's cleanliness and quality of the food was disgraceful.

STRIKE OF JERUSALEM CITY WORKERS ENDS

The three-day-old strike of Jerusalem city employees ended yesterday with an agreement by the Mayor that February salaries would be paid "in a day or two" and that future salaries would be paid by the seventh of the month.

The question of dismissals was left open for further discussion. Payment of the salaries is to be drawn from a IL.117,000 Ministry of Interior loan to the city.

A demonstration by unemployed was held outside the main offices of the Ministry of Finance. A Ministry official received a delegation and promised action to the workers' demand for immediate jobs and a temporary loan to each jobless person for the holidays.

A two-hour warning strike was staged yesterday by the 250 workers at the Shimshon cement plant at Hartuv. A full-scale strike is scheduled to begin on Sunday unless February salaries are not received by that time.

Teachers at Jerusalem ulpanim as well have not received last month's salaries and have announced that a strike would be called soon.

NEGEV ROADS PAVED

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The 17½ kilometre phosphate road as well as the kaolin silicate mines road, which stretches 1.6 kilometres, were completed today.

MIRIELLA TAKES MORE IRAN OIL

BASRA, Thursday (Reuter). — The Italian tanker Miriella, which arrived at Abadan on its second visit two days ago, left today with a full cargo of Persian crude oil.

The Miriella chartered by the Italian Super Company, arrived at Venice on February 14 with 16,000 tons (about 1,000 tons of oil from the nationalized assets of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The charter company was a preliminary action in proceedings by Anglo-Iranian to determine ownership of the oil. The main action is still to be heard in Rome.

Progressives Reject Union with G.Z.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Central Committee of the Progressive Party tonight decided to reject an approach by the General Zionists for the unification of the two parties. A formal, detailed reply is to be sent within the next few days.

The meeting also decided to appeal for an emergency meeting of the Government coalition to discuss the Ordinary and Development budgets and the property tax, in order to find immediate funds to help overcome unemployment. The General Zionists, the meeting held, were "sabotaging" the passage of the property tax bill and thus delaying development works and unemployment relief by repeatedly putting forward fresh demands.

A cable of congratulations to Dr. Nahum Goldmann for this work in achieving the Reparations agreement, was sent by the Party executive.

Back from India

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM).—The first of the Indians who left Israel after a short time here and went back to India returned with his family by Air Ceylon today. He is Moshe Penkar, who said that this time he intended staying here permanently.

For the past 11 months, since he arrived back in India, he had not had a day's work he said. Mr. Penkar said that he had been among the 130 Indian Jews who had demonstrated before the Jewish Agency demanding repatriation. He had now himself paid for this air passage to Israel and wanted to go immediately to Beersheba to join his friends and find work as a carpenter.

Haute Couture
Fina Soifer Stadler
144 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv
HAS AGAIN STARTED WORK
Newest models.

LAVON

(Continued from Page 1 Col. 7)

ficulties caused by the Lavon Committee dismissals.

In the general debate the attitude of the speakers toward the three basic questions was sharply split between those of Mapai on the one hand and of Mapam on the other.

Mapai speakers approved the principle that the working conditions of civil servants be guaranteed by law. Some of them, however, criticised certain points of the proposed Civil Service Law, including the clause restricting the right of civil servants to engage in political activities.

Mapam speakers claimed that instead of a law, working conditions and salaries of civil servants should be fixed by collective bargaining. The Progressives strongly supported the principle of a civil service law, and the General Zionists demanded the depoliticisation of the civil service.

The question of dismissals was the main subject of most Mapam speakers. They demanded the immediate stoppage of the dismissals and charged that the Union had not acted to prevent them. Mapai speakers, on the other hand, asked that the economic causes which forced the government to dismiss a number of civil servants should not be forgotten.

A Hapoel Hamizrahi representative demanded that a final date be set for the end of the Lavon Committee's activities in order to remove the permanent threat of dismissal now "hanging over the head" of every civil servant.

There is no inclination among civil servants to demand a general wage increase, Mapai speakers asserted. They pointed at the constant rise of salaries because of additional cost-of-living allowances. Mapam representatives called for basic salary increases and for "improvement of social conditions."

A. A. Zuabi, representative of the civil servants in the Nazareth district, praised the work of the Histadrut on behalf of the Arab civil servants, and asked for the inclusion of all Arab workers, on an equal status, in the Histadrut. He pointed at the difficult task of the Arab civil servant, considered by the Arab minority "a mirror of the government," which is judged according to the laws and regulations which the civil servant has to implement. "And there are sometimes certain shortcomings in these laws and regulations with respect to the Arabs," the speaker asserted.

Cables in Brief

STALINSTADT.—The East German Socialist Unity Party proposed yesterday that Fuerstenberg-on-Oder, East Germany's biggest steel production city, be called Stalinstadt.

STEVENSON.—Adlai Stevenson was received in audience by the Emperor of Japan yesterday. The defeated American presidential candidate flew to Formosa last night to continue his world tour.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Nationalrat (Lower House) elected on February 22, met for its opening session yesterday. No decision had yet been taken by the (Catholic) People's Party (74 seats) and the Socialists (73 seats) on a new coalition.

LEIGH. — Actress Vivian Leigh, whose doctor said she is suffering from a nervous breakdown, started her journey home to London from Los Angeles yesterday. Oxygen was administered to her during the ambulance ride from Hollywood. She was carried aboard the plane on a stretcher.

CRASH. — A U.S. military plane crashed into St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, during a routine flight yesterday and there was no sign of the 18 men aboard.

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Restaurant and bar open also to non-residents.
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LUCILLE OSTROW (Piano)
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Conductor: JUVAL ERENSTEIN
Works by S. Rossi, Vivaldi, Mozart
Tickets at Radio Union, 118 Rehov Dizengoff, Schlesinger and Springer, 3 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin and at the Box Office.

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HAIFA
Starting Sat. March 21
Simone SIGNORET — Frank VILLARD
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'THE CHEAT'
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English & Hebrew subtitles.

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Sat.: 5.15 7.15 & 9 p.m.
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ARMON DAVID
Michel Simon • Valentina Cortese
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Based on the novel of Pierre Benoit.
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One of the most sensational continental films
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EDEN 2nd week
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IT HAPPENED IN 1919
ESTHER 2nd week
June ALLYSON—Van JOHNSON in M.G.M.'s Musical comedy hit
TOO YOUNG TO KISS
MIGDALOR
ALL ABOUT EVE
Bette DAVIS — Anne BAXTER
George SANDERS
OPHIR 8th week
Sat. at 4 & 7 p.m.
QUO VADIS
Daily at 5 & 8.30 p.m.
ORION
Yvonne De CARLO — Joel McCREA
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Errol FLYNN — Ida LUPINO in Margaret Kennedy's celebrated novel
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Days only! from March 25
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Continuous performances from 9.45-4.30
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Irene DUNNE—Rex HARRISON
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Technicolor
Jean Crawford—Robert Cummings
Matinees BLACK BART
Technicolor
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ORION Tel. 4620
SLEEPING CITY
Richard Conte — Coleen Gray
GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings REMEMBER the NIGHT
Fred MacMurray — Barbara Stanwyck
Mats.: Non-stop from 10 a.m.
FIGHTING GUARDSMAN
Willard Parker — Anita Louise
ASHPH Tel. 4818
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Simone Signoret — Bernard Blier
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Gregory PECK ★ Ann BLYTH
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I'm so good for my age... for any longer than a kiss
THELMA JORDON
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Wendell COREY — Paul KELLY
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The year's biggest hottest M.G.M.'s grandest laugh musical comedy
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No perfs. at 4.30 p.m. on Sun., Tues., Wed. & Thurs.
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A musical drama full of laughter, joy and happiness
Arturo De CORDOVA
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ORION Tel. 2814
As revealing as any story a married woman ever told
David WAYNE — Jean PETERS
WAIT TILL the SUN SHINES NELLIE
In Technicolor
ORNA Tel. 4733
Danielle DARRIEUX
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Bathsabee
from the novel by Pierre BENOIT of the French Academy
2 perfs. daily at 4.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Matinees daily at 3 p.m.:
THE MASTER KEY (24 parts)
ZION HALL
A whole new world of adventure in glorious Technicolor sweeps the screen
THE WORLD IN HIS ARMS
Hebrew & French Subtitles
with Gregory PECK
Ann BLYTH
Today at 3 p.m.: MESSALINE
TEL-OR TE. 5855
Stirring PEARLE — Gerard Philipe
As a profoundly moving story of the ill-fated couple torn after betraying a 20-year-old comrade — a soldier's wife during World War II
Today at 3 p.m.: THE FLESH (Le Diable Au Corps)
Today at 3 p.m.: THE GREAT MISSOURI RAID

20th CENTURY FOX
ALL ABOUT EVE
Bette Davis ★ Anne Baxter ★ George Sanders
THE PICTURE OF THE YEAR
ABOUT WOMEN — FOR WOMEN
SAT. MARCH 21
MIGDALOR CINEMA

Personal Notices

We wish to express our deep sympathy
to Mrs. CILLA SILBERSTEIN
on the death of her beloved father
ITZHAK KIRSCHENBAUM
FELIX KRAMARSKY
ISRAEL CORPORATION LTD.

On the 30th day after the death of my beloved husband
MR. JOSEPH EHRLICH
a Memorial Service will be held at his grave at the Kiriat Shaul Cemetery on Sunday, March 22, 1953 at 3 p.m.
A special bus will take all friends who wish to attend, from 6 Rehov Bar Ami, Tel Aviv, at 2.30 p.m.
Mrs. V. Ehrlich & Family

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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DEEP thought and sustained effort over many years lie behind the Cabinet's announcement of a draft law to create a Memorial Authority — Yad Ve'Shem — to coordinate and carry out plans for a complex of memorials to the six million Jews who fell victim to Nazi barbarism. The motive is not merely to remind the nation of the most awful tragedy in the modern history of the Jews, or to commemorate the dead by setting up monuments in prominent places. It is, as it were, to bind the memory of the six millions who have gone, to the consciousness of those who remain; and especially to the national consciousness of the people of Israel in whose sovereign freedom is the only shield against recurrence of such tragedies. Six million Jews were done to death in the land of their exile. For all but a few there is no stone, no urn to mark their last resting-place. Dispersed in life they were dispersed in death and denied even the humble monument of a loved home bequeathed to kin in the environment of family continuity. None therefore will gainsay their right to be gathered in memory into their homeland, the ancient land of their fathers and the reborn land of their children's children.

LEST WE FORGET

The project emerging from these motives has been imaginatively conceived. Posthumous citizenship of Israel, in a form devised, after consultations with international jurists, to exclude the automatic granting of rights under the special law to the heirs of the citizen dead, will be conferred at an extraordinary session of the Knesset in Jerusalem. Each martyr's name, scrupulously checked, will be added to the citizenship records of the State of Israel, and his memory individually be integrated with the personality of the nation. The tradition of Israel will thus be richly expanded and fructified by the millions of men, women and children out of whose tragedy a free and sovereign Jewish nation became not merely an aspiration but also a compulsion.

It is the intention, side by side with this remarkable and more than symbolic fusion, to commemorate not only the disaster which befell European Jewry but also the courage with which that disaster was met, and the valour with which those who succeeded in gaining some freedom of action, fought back in the company of partisans, in other underground movements and on such heroic occasions as the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto. It will be the purpose also to remember the Jews who fought in the regular armies of liberation; and to set among the store of living memories the gratitude of the nation to those many gentiles who, at grave risk, succoured and encouraged the hunted Jews.

The Martyrs Forest, planted on National Fund Land in the hills of Judaea, already stands as a first and comparatively modest expression of the intention to create a complex of living, organic memorials rather than a series of isolated monuments; and is another argument, if one should be needed, for concentrating the whole memorial project within the land of Israel, where it can become "a creative force, rooted deep in the consciousness of the people, and directly part of the national redemption." Under this inspiration, it is planned also to take a whole rocky mountainside and tutor it to the purpose of linking the tragic past to the hopeful future in the land that was as dear to the dead as it is to the living.

It is a proud and onerous work, of which only a part has been referred to here; and the task of the proposed Yad Ve'Shem is immense. Whilst keeping the project's large, imaginative scope, the Authority will have no wealthy or even well-to-do State Treasury to draw upon. But if the enthusiasm and selfless hard work of its sponsors, and notably of Mr. Mordechai of Mishmar Ha'Emek, become the standard of the new body, the outcome should be worthy of a grand and fertile conception.

Israel's Contribution To U.S. Jewry

"The people of Israel are giving up more for the Jews of America than we contribute to you," Mr. Frank Goldman, President of world B'nai B'rith, said at a reception given in his honour at the Touring Club in Talbieh, Jerusalem yesterday, which was attended by representatives of the Government, the chairman of the Jewish Agency executive and Professors of the Hebrew University, the Director of the Hillel Foundation and many members of B'nai B'rith.

THE WORKING WEEK

Building an Efficient Civil Service

By S. Eliahu

REPRESENTATIVES of more than 22,000 civil servants organized by the Histadrut and constituting about 80 per cent of government employees met for their first national convention in Jerusalem this week. Since its inception in 1948, the Civil Servants' Association has become one of the largest trade unions but till now there has been no democratically elected leadership. This weakness has particularly made itself felt when decisions were taken purely in favour of the State, and in some quarters it has as a consequence been charged with behaving like a "company union."

In spite of the formal agenda, the underlying tone of the convention was the question of dismissals in the Civil Service. When the Civil Service was created, former Mandatory Government and Jewish Agency officials took over most of the important posts. In 1949 they were joined by several thousand newcomers. Then in 1950 and 1951 — years of great plans, dreams and government expansion as well as mass immigration — waiters, merchants, plumbers, drivers, and students all became government officials, while thousands of young and not-so-young girls took short courses in one of the many private secretarial colleges and became typists and stenographers. What with the transfer of the Capital from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, practically all departments were represented in both cities.

At the end of 1951 public clamour against the over-expansion of the Civil Service became general and the Treasury began to calculate the cost. Early in 1952 brakes were applied and strict rules were drawn up for examinations which every applicant had to pass.

Three Categories

As a result there are now roughly three categories of civil servants:

- the 'oldtimers', consisting of Mandatory and Agency officials and those who joined them in 1948 and 1949 from various other administrative and clerical jobs;
- those who joined in the following two years, very few of whom had the necessary qualifications;
- 1952 group, consisting mainly of young people recruited largely from the University. Considerably better qualified, this group is expected to form the core of the future Civil Service.

In 1952, the tide turned. Fixing a dismissal quota for each Ministry in proportion to the ratio of its employees to the total number of officials, the Government announced its decision to dismiss 1,000 civil servants. As no rules for the dismissals were laid down, this inevitably brought about a deterioration in the standard of efficiency. In many departments membership in the Minister's party served as a safeguard. (In one Ministry where about 100 officials were fired, however, the Minister engaged new officials to collect his speeches and statements to be published in book form in a few years' time...) Moreover, the Civil Servants' Association demanded that the general principle of 'Last to come, first to go', should be observed, with the result that many of those discharged were of the 1952 crop — those with the best qualifications.

It was next decided that another 500 would have to go owing to the Government's financial straits. At this point the Lavon Committee was appointed with the task of ensuring the greatest efficiency, and the dismissal of another 2,000 was expected. The Government claims that about half of this number has already been dismissed and the rest would go before the end of the year, roughly. The Lavon Committee did not operate on the basis of proportional dismissals according to the size of the departments, but said that it took into consideration only the efficiency of each ministry. Instead of studying the efficiency of the individual employee, however, the Committee fixed the number of employees they thought necessary for the smooth working of every office unit.

The actual choice of those to be dismissed, it was decided, should be made according to a system of points, with age, family status, seniority in the service scoring heavily. Considerable bitterness was caused among new immigrants, when it was reported that length of residence in the country would also be a contributory factor.

Even before the convention, the questions had already been discussed in the Histadrut's official organ, 'Davar', where two signed articles appeared, complaining against this drawn-out process of dismissals and demanding some form of security for the remaining officials. It was pointed out that dismissals had been going on for over a year, and that this 'Sword of Damocles' hanging above the heads of these civil servants who had not yet been dismissed was affecting the quality of their work and undermining their morale. In addition, many efficient officials are leaving the service, because it is still possible to get other posts.

In most countries, a government official's salary is rather lower than what he would earn in a similar position in private enterprise, but this disadvantage is generally counterbalanced by the civil servant's permanent status. "Davar" argued that this should also be introduced in Israel, and suggested an amendment to the recently tabled Civil Service Law: there should be a paragraph guaranteeing permanence of employment after a certain initial period of service.

Eli says he doesn't mind being a servant; it's being civil that wears him out.

Selective Immigration

After prolonged inactivity, the Coordination Committee of the Government and of the Jewish Agency met this week to discuss immigration problems. Selective aliya and health inspection of would-be immigrants were debated, and Government representatives alleged that the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency was working according to its own principles and not in accordance with the conditions of selective immigration as already laid down.

These conditions oblige every prospective immigrant to pass a medical examination by a doctor appointed by the Ministry of Health before he is included in a group leaving for Israel. Agency representatives have nevertheless been including people who were struck off the official lists, as suffering from contagious diseases.

The selective system also restricts the number of social cases to be brought here, including the blind, the old, invalids, etc. (According to the Law of the Return, every Jew has the right to immigrate. The selective system is concerned with immigration financed and financed by the Jewish Agency.)

It was also alleged that the Jewish Agency was allowing in many social cases. Agency emissaries, particularly in backward countries, often included large numbers of those unable to work, while the well-to-do, who could transfer their property and capital to Israel often remain behind.

ALSO THIS WEEK

The financial crisis of the Jerusalem Municipality reached a new peak when city employees went on strike to protest against the delay in payment of February salaries. Their strike closely followed that of the teachers who had gone back to work after the Government decided to give the Municipality financial aid.

Shortage of municipal funds for the undertaking of public works, has put Jerusalem ahead of all other cities in the total number of unemployed, which has now reached 24,500 in addition to about two to three thousand jobless Arab villagers. In Tel Aviv the number of unemployed is 9,000 and in Haifa 2,800—Jerusalem, smaller than both, has 2,500.

Progress has been reported in the protracted inter-party negotiations on unified State education, one of the cardinal points of the coalition agreement. It is understood that the bill now being prepared would recognise a few well-known 'trends' in State schools, so that the different curricula of schools might vary up to a maximum of 25 per cent and at least 75 per cent must be uniform.

The Prime Minister speaking at the National Convention of Civil Servants in Jerusalem on Wednesday. Photo by Hirshbein

PUPPET PRESIDENT SUSPECTED OF 'TITOISM'

The Tragedy of Gottwald

By A Special Correspondent

THE other day an elderly couple from Czechoslovakia arrived in Haifa. They have close relatives here and had received their passports at the time of the Slansky trial. The Czech officials behaved with studied correctness. The couple were obviously perplexed, rather sad and worried. No, they didn't care for the regime and they didn't know about the stresses, strains and struggles inside the Communist Party. If there was one man they spoke of with a trace of affection, it was Klement Gottwald, the President. He did his best — so they said — to preserve the last traces of Czechoslovakia's freedom.

From this and other statements by Czech refugees it becomes clear that, be it on purpose or by accident, Gottwald succeeded in persuading the Czech people that it was he who saved them from being swallowed up by the Russians. On the other hand Gottwald convinced the Russians that it was he, a Czech patriot beloved of the working class, who was able to "deliver the goods" to Moscow. The mere fact, that there was still a Czechoslovak President, a successor to Masaryk and Benes, residing at the ancient Hradcany Castle in Prague, was for many Czechs a symbol and sign of their statehood. Gottwald himself did everything in his power to keep this myth and illusion alive. He tried hard to play the part of "little old father", of "nas Klema, our Klement" the honest and hard working toilers' president, who didn't care for anything but the wellbeing of his Czech and Slovak people. There is little doubt that Gottwald wanted not to pretend but actually to act and live the part. His tragedy was that the forces which made him a puppet President prevented him from becoming a real one.

Gottwald's Career

Like Masaryk (the son of a serf) and Benes (son of a peasant), Gottwald was of humble origin. The young cabinet-maker answered an advertisement in a left wing paper in Mor. Ostrava, became an administrator, joined the editorial staff and finished up as Secretary General of the newly founded Czech Communist Party at the age of 32.

During the great economic crisis of the 'thirties, when Czechoslovakia had about one million unemployed, Gottwald's Communists fomented strikes and were considered Enemy No.1 of the Agrarian-Social Democratic coalition Government.

Approached by Benes

In 1935 Benes signed a Pact with Stalin as a safeguard against Hitler's "Drang nach Osten." Gottwald changed his attitude toward the Czech Government overnight. He called for a United Popular Front against war and fascism. The Czech rebel became the most ardent supporter of the Czech Armed Forces. In 1938, during the crisis of Munich, President Benes approached Gottwald for the first time. He inquired what the Red Army would do in case of an attack by the Germans. Gottwald forwarded Benes' question to the Kremlin. Neither he nor Benes ever received an answer. Benes, hard pressed by Chamberlain and Daladier, capitulated. But Gottwald had in the meantime grown into a national figure calling the Czech people to fight the invaders to the bitter end.

After the Germans marched in, Gottwald went to Russia, where he soon became one of Stalin's favourites. The two men had a lot in common, particularly a good deal of common sense. In 1943 Benes came from London to Moscow and Gottwald presented him with a list of Communist ministers ready to join the first post-war Cabinet in Liberated Czechoslovakia. He appointed himself to the post of Deputy Prime Minister. (Firlinger, one of Gottwald's henchmen and the Czech Ambassador to Moscow became Prime Minister). After the last free Czech election Gottwald became Prime Minister at the head of the strongest political party. Two years later, after the Communist coup and Benes' resignation, Gottwald found himself at the Castle as President.

Gottwald and Anti-Semitism

Gottwald liked to surround himself with comrades of Jewish origin. They were hard working, ardent and had no one to turn to outside the party. During the War of Liberation Gottwald needed no encouragement from the Russians to help Israel. On the contrary, it was his Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk who helped to form Gromyko's attitude at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The events of the last two months, the trial against Slansky — who was Gottwald's personal enemy and denounced his bourgeois deviations in Moscow — were a sign of Gottwald's weakness, not strength. He bowed as he did so often before to the pressure of the Kremlin. Moscow found a scapegoat for her own failures in Czechoslovakia. When his personal friend (Clementis), his economic and military advisers (Frejka and Reicin) were tried and sentenced Gottwald was asked to say: "Me too." Which he obediently did.

The fact that Gottwald died only three days after his return from Stalin's funeral, that he had never been sick before and that two Russian physicians were found at his bedside shouldn't be taken as proof that no Communist Party leader died a natural death behind the Iron Curtain. Of course, I have known Czech Ministers who were terrified when told that they had to go to Moscow. Drinking bouts at night were endless. There were toasts to Czech-Russian eternal friendship, to Peace, to the People's Democracies, to the Red Army and last but not least to Marshal Stalin. Toasts with full water glasses of vodka. Not to toast means political suicide; for a little Czech Minister with one or two glasses — to drink — physical suicide.

But something much more profound and serious may have broken Gottwald during his last visit to Moscow. In 1945 when he had come back from Russia he arrived in Prague a changed man. He had seen the Russian Government and party in action. Nobody was surprised when he preferred to collaborate with an old fashioned coalition Government — including right wing parties. Nobody was surprised, at least not in Czechoslovakia, when he stated that Prague must not reach Socialism the Russian way, via the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the progressive and well educated Czech working class there is a different way. In an interview with a U.P. correspondent in 1947 he called this way "Czechoslovakization." Later Gottwald was lukewarm in denouncing Tito's counter-revolutionary heresy. The organ of the Cominform had to attack the Czech Communist Party and its paper for not attacking Tito and Titoism sternly and strongly: Gottwald bowed as usual. But there can be no doubt that Gottwald admired the "Yugoslav traitor."

Gottwald (right) receiving Israel Minister Eliud Avriel in [illegible]

Masaryk's Opinion

Masaryk made no secret that Gottwald would give anything to become a real rather than a "second-class" President. Gottwald was afraid, no doubt. But there was another factor as well: as long as Stalin lived Gottwald may have hoped to convince his great friend, who had shown consideration and generosity before, that a Czechoslovakia more free and less dependent, a Czech industry allowed to exchange goods with the West (Gottwald and Masaryk were in favour of the Marshall Plan) and a Czech Parliament as a political bridge between West and East, would be a much more secure Western Wall for the Russian Empire.

Malenkov may have told Gottwald in Moscow in unmistakable terms that all this toying with Titoist ideas must come to an end. Gottwald's dream of becoming a real and honest Czech President as Masaryk and Benes had been before him, must have died with Stalin.

Readers' Letters

NAGIB AFRICANUS?

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — It would be interesting to know how the H-bomb fits into Maleknov's plans concerning the Middle East. Perhaps he looks upon this area as one would upon a weakling with a concealed weapon.

Is it possible that Nagib, at this critical juncture, would insist on England evacuating the Suez Canal without contemplating a substitute move? Or has he already found someone to whom he could entrust the keys of Africa?

Up to the present all of Nagib's foreign policies, except those connected with Libya, have been dictated by internal pressure which did not militate against their success. He is thus encouraged to persist in embarking on his African adventure trusting that he can now undertake voluntarily what hitherto has been forced upon him.

The nations of Africa are psychologically prepared to welcome a champion of their cause and Nagib could appeal to them as the strong man of the moment. As Communism is a jealous God who brooks no rivals, Africa would do well in the interest of Islam and its institutions, to move closer to the West. For this Nagib would be the ideal mouthpiece.

As a military man he no doubt knows that Israel is the only landbridge approaching Africa. Should Israel be overrun by Soviet forces, Egypt would be next. It logically follows that Nagib would be interested in a strong Israel, since it is there that Egypt's defence begins. A treaty of friendship between the two states would therefore be desirable. Instead of this, Nagib, yielding to pan-Arab intrigues, is sabotaging Israel economically. Would he have the foresight and statesmanship to accept the proffered friendship of Israel and thus defend the real strategic interests of his country?

Yours etc.,
LAZAR GOLDHABER
Jerusalem, March 15.

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Tito Defied Stalin, Rallied Support with 'Human' Touch

Dictator with Friends

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON. —

ONLY three men carried out a successful Communist revolution unaided: Lenin, Mao Tse-tung, and Tito of Yugoslavia. All the rest, the Communist leaders in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, depended absolutely on the prestige and force of Soviet bayonets to carry them to power.

Tito and Mao Tse-tung not only received virtually no help from Stalin; they carried out their revolution in spite of him. For just as the Kremlin was trying to do a deal with Chiang Kai-Shek at the expense of the Chinese Communists, so Stalin warned Tito that the time was not ripe for his revolution and that he must come to an arrangement with King Peter.

Tito's success in spite of this and his assumption of the role of national hero and liberator marked the beginning of the trouble with Moscow which led to the dramatic break and the defiance of Stalin in 1948. Yugoslavia was small and weak; the Soviet Union was large and powerful. It never crossed Stalin's mind that Tito would dare to defy him, and he took it calmly for granted that if Tito did so dare he would be repudiated by the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Yugoslav David

The image of the Yugoslav David defying the Russian Goliath is now so familiar that we tend to regard Tito as a man who has succeeded by daring and recklessness alone. This is not so. By Western European standards, no doubt, he is both daring and reckless; but by Yugoslav standards he is a steady and long-sighted statesman. His defiance of Stalin was not an act of sudden pride and rage. It was forced on him slowly and inexorably by a man who knew how to manage the Russians but had no conception of how to deal with the Yugoslavs.

Time and time again in those fatal weeks before the final break, Tito and his colleagues tried their utmost to conciliate Stalin by all means short of a total and comprehensive confession of their sins in the Russian manner. But Stalin demanded precisely this, and the story of the final break told in Tito's own words in his biography by Vladimir Dedijer, is sombre and dramatic in the extreme.

There was no false optimism, no fighting madness. Tito and his friends were faced with what seemed to them certain ruin: moral ruin if they gave way to Stalin, because they would have surrendered themselves and their country of which they were proud, into Moscow's keeping; physical ruin if they resisted, because the hostility of the Soviet Union, if it did not mean war, at least meant the end of trade with Russia and the other satellites, Yugoslavia's neighbours — that trade upon which the survival of the country, dangerously extended by her grandiose Socialist planning, absolutely depended.

But the Yugoslavs, despite this, preferred to go down fighting in the cold war — as seven years earlier they had chosen to go down fighting as partisans against all the might of the German Army. Yet on neither occasion did they go down, after all.

In Russia and the satellites the repercussions of this tremendous action seem never-ending. They were felt again the other day in the convulsive haste with which the new leader of the Soviet Union sought to establish his uneasy authority while appealing to his unfortunate subjects and tributaries to be on guard against panic and disarray. Little of this can have been foreseen. Tito's action was calculated in that he knew just what he was doing; but it was a bold act of faith in so far as he can have had no idea where it would lead him.

Fine Figure

It has led him now to Buckingham Palace, to his reception as the head of a friendly State, by Queen Elizabeth of England.

It has been a fantastic journey. Marshal Tito is what used to be called a fine figure of a man, handsome, bold in feature, and very smart in the well-cut uniforms which he unashamedly enjoys wearing. So much so that it is hard to remember that he was not one of those revolutionaries who join hands with the people to fight against their own class for reasons of idealism or to be on the safe side. He was a genuine working revolutionary, who knew grinding poverty in his childhood and imprisonment and exile in his early manhood.

There was nothing romantic about his early struggle. The romance came later, in Tito's fight with Hitler and his final elevation. He did not go about throwing bombs. He joined the Communist Party and worked like a beaver in the Communist manner, organizing cells, printing and distributing illegal literature, disciplining his Party with an iron hand and conserving their energies, more or less on the lines laid down with such exactitude by Moscow for the intended benefit of Moscow.

I say "more or less" because it is clear from his biography that Tito, though a born leader and invaluable, can never have been the model and pattern of a foreign agent from Moscow's point of view. By that I do not mean that — like some of his international colleagues he never revolted against the Kremlin's orders. He subordinated himself absolutely to what he conceived those orders to be.

When, after the First World War, he was sent to Moscow as the Yugoslav representative on the secretariat of the Comintern he was shocked and depressed by a good deal of what he saw; but he was too much of a Party servant to let his own feelings stand in the way of what he conceived to be his duty to the cause. He told himself that the cause transcended everything and that the miseries of real life in the Soviet Union were only an inevitable and passing phase.

Real Comrades

He was trusted enough to be sent back to Yugoslavia, to be sent to Paris and all over Europe to organize volunteers for the Spanish Civil War, and to be made General Secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Where he went wrong, from Moscow's point of view, and in a way that foreshadowed his future action — though neither he nor Moscow realized that he was going wrong — was in his attitude to his own Yugoslav Party comrades. He sought at all times to cut through the bureaucratic machine of the Comintern and to bring an atmosphere of personal trust into his dealings with his fellow-revolutionaries. He put down the arid atmosphere created by his seniors to their own shortcomings, not realizing that it was deliberately induced by Moscow. He thought he was being a better Communist by being a good Comrade. And in so doing, he was, unsuspectingly laying the foundations not only of his future excommunication but also of his future success.

Faithful Following

For the remarkable thing about Tito is that he is the only important Communist in the history of the movement who has kept his friends. And it was because his friends stuck to him in the moment of supreme crisis that he was able to withstand the thunderbolts of Stalin. His friends kept their friends, too — Moshe Pijade, the gifted Jewish painter and theoretician, whom Tito first met in prison; Kardelj, who was to become his Foreign Minister; Djilas, his apologist and Propaganda Minister; Rankovitch, who became the Minister for Home Affairs and organized the Yugoslav police — to begin with in imitation of the Russian N.K.V.D. All these stuck to him from the days of underground struggle and persecution under the dictatorship of King Alexander. All stuck to him and fought by his side in the mountain war. All stuck to him in the crisis.

Such a state of affairs was incomprehensible to Stalin, for whom friendship was another name for treachery: it had never occurred to this man, who had sacrificed for his own ambition such a multitude of his own friends and colleagues of the Revolution, that any living Communist would choose Tito instead of Stalin.

But Tito's friends did precisely this, and they in their turn commanded the loyalty of their own friends, and so on down the hierarchy. So that Stalin found himself faced not by an isolated leader, his subordinates waiting to snatch at his throne, but by a compact companionship of revolutionaries who had defied all storms together. Only one failed Tito, and he himself was later taken back into the fold.

This, it seems to me, is Tito's real strength. He is a great leader, a ruthless revolutionary capable of terrible mistakes and cruel strokes, but he has remained a human being. And, as a human being, he continues to grow. So that there is recognizable in him today the boy from the peasant hut in the oppressed Croatian countryside, who went to the town to become a locksmith and joined the Social Democratic Party and his first trade union like a young man falling in love.

He grew out of that and became the tight-lipped organizer of the Communist underground and the eager agent of the Moscow Comintern. He grew out of that and into the soldier-hero, sharing the hardships and injuries of his fighting troops. And so it has gone on. Today, at 61, he has the most difficult period still in front of him.

A recent picture of Marshal Tito applauding after taking the oath of office before the Yugoslav Parliament to become the first President of his country. The post was created as a result of constitutional changes and Tito was elected by 589 votes to one. Express Photo

PRACTICAL STEPS TO SAVE ISRAEL EDUCATION

GRANTS FOR STUDENTS

By Prof. SELIG BRODETSKY

ONE of the characteristics of Jewish scholars and scientists in Britain is that the majority of them could not have studied if there had not been the Scholarship System. Nearly all my friends, Jewish and non-Jewish, studied on scholarship income, some of them during the whole period of other education (other than the free, compulsory education in elementary schools). From the age of 12 till 23 I lived on scholarships, and even paid reasonable amounts for living at my parents' house. More than 50 years ago such scholarships were open to everybody, British or foreign. Now this Scholarship System has been extended; in particular, every university student, i.e. any student who reaches the academic standard of admission, is entitled to get a scholarship from the local education authority, and the aim is to make the grant from even the less enthusiastic authorities sufficient to cover university costs, maintenance during university terms and vacations, books and even an inexpensive holiday.

The reason why this is being done in Britain is clear. The students are an indispensable part of the development of the country: and just as soldiers have to be maintained by public authority, the students too must be maintained. If a young man or woman who possesses the necessary abilities is prevented from studying owing to lack of means on the part of the parents, then it is a loss not only for the potential student, but above all for the state. All modern states need many more trained young men and women for more and more purposes — medicine, science, technology, armed services, and, most vital of all, for research. Since the end of the second world war the number of university students in Britain has increased by about 70 per cent and it is not enough.

Means Test

There are two important limitations: the first is that not everybody can call himself a student and demand a scholarship: he has to reach a reasonably high level fixed by the universities themselves, under the loose cooperation of the Universities Grants Committee — not the Government itself. Secondly there is a "means test," and the scholarship given to a student depends on the income of the parents. My son got a State Scholarship when he went to study at Cambridge, a very high distinction, and because my income was more than £1,000 per annum, the value of the scholarship was zero. It is now realised that this income is too low for such a deduction and there is a growing desire to make the means test less severe. But nobody expects the son or daughter of a millionaire to be given a scholarship.

There is a similar procedure for secondary schools, which are almost dominated by the scholarship system.

I mention this as something towards which Israel must aim (it is obviously impossible to establish anything like it now). But we have to ask ourselves: what is the effect of the present position?

Work or Study

Jewish parents have always been prepared to make heavy sacrifices for the education of their children. But the charges at secondary schools in Israel are so heavy, that the number of boys and girls able to go to the University, or the Technion, is far below what is needed for the upbuilding of Israel. At the university, many students are recent immigrants, who cannot pay the university costs and maintenance. Two-and-a-half years ago I spoke to the Prime Minister of Israel, and later reported to the members of the Board of Governors of the University:

"I have spoken to Mr. Ben Gurion about the disgraceful manner in which so many students live and work. . . . In fact, 60 or 70 per cent of our students have to work in order to earn a living while they are studying. We are forcing many of them to the lowest level of existence and believe that they will nevertheless become experts in their subjects. Many of them have first-class brains, as is shown by those who go abroad for research. But it is no longer true that in university studies people can work physically and at the same time become good scientists. We are merely ruining the young generation of men and women at this critical period in the development of Israel."

I am not expecting the Israel Government to carry this burden. It is the duty of the Municipalities to carry part of it: this is impossible if they have to ask the Government to subsidize their expenditure for their present responsibilities. It is really a job for World Jewry, to whom and for whose prestige Israel education means so much. The present Minister of Education in Israel came to see me on this problem two years ago, when he was a private member of the Knesset; and I told him that I wanted to appeal to World Jewry on this matter, if the Israel Government would pay at least 50 per cent of the annual cost of the University, as I had put it to a Cabinet Committee in Jerusalem. The subsidy has increased since then but still has not reached 50 per cent. I am of course not blaming the Government: we all know how it is struggling to keep body and soul of Israel together. But World Jewry can deal with the student problem quite easily.

The recent large increase in the cost of living as measured in Israel money makes the endowment of scholarships, of which there are many at the University, of restricted use; for as the cost-of-living goes up, the value of such a scholarship goes down. What we want is an *ad hoc* sum from year to year. With the cost-of-living as it was in 1951, I calculated then that a sum of IL.100,000 per annum would have enabled the University authorities to begin to give maintenance grants; on the assumption that of the 2,000 students about half would need some help, which could vary between being excused fees on the one hand, up to freedom from fees plus IL.100 per annum. Now that the number of students has increased, and the cost-of-living gone up, it costs about IL.60 per month to be a student at the University, (as students maintained before a Knesset Committee several months back) I think that an annual sum of something like IL.250,000 would provide a modest beginning for such action.

Help with Accommodation

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the University in Jerusalem begins on Monday. I cannot be present owing to medical reasons, and in any case this kind of problem is not, and could not be, on the Agenda. The University has tremendous difficulty in keeping alive: and all that the University authorities can attempt to deal with are the increasing of fees, the provision of fairly cheap accommodation for a fraction of the students, and to help find work for students. In fact, the most important task is the finding of space for new lecture rooms and laboratories, since Mount Scopus is unavailable now. Even if it were, the laboratories and lecture rooms there would have to be considerably increased to meet present-day needs; and even building materials are difficult to obtain, and considerable government help is required to secure them.

But the fact that such a meeting is being held in Jerusalem a week before Pesach must lead to some attention being devoted to the University in the world Jewish press. I would appeal to the press to place the problem of the Israel Student on the Agenda of Jewry, so that some practical method be found for dealing with it. In general, Jewry does not concern itself much with this problem. It is concerned with the building up of Israel. However it is just as important to build up Israel youth.

Are there too many young people studying in Israel? Britain is a country where the number of students compared with the population is almost the lowest in the civilized world: about 1 in 600. This gives us for the University and Technion together — and they include many subjects which are not given at universities at all in Britain — about 2,500 students. Considering the needs for teachers, agriculture, etc, the number of students at the University and Technion together should be about 5,000. We are in fact under-educating the younger generation in Israel, and I am afraid that we shall soon begin to feel the consequences.

I must add one or two things that students may not approve without a little thinking:

- fees are undeniably too low, in the sense that a parent who can pay, can often pay very much more. Ultimately I would like to see the abolition of fees; but meanwhile they should be twice or high officially, with the reductions of quite an automatic character, often to zero, for the large number of students who for one reason or another cannot pay.
- there must be a proper means test so as to reduce to the minimum since the possibility of people taking advantage of any maintenance system.
- students must realize that there should be a reasonably high standard for admission, and that in the granting of fees or the giving of maintenance grants, the mere fact that a person is studying cannot be the only criterion. The merit of the student must be taken consistently into account.

I think that it might be useful if members of the Board of Governors were to think unofficially about this vital problem. Perhaps those who run Friends of the Hebrew University in Israel and abroad might go into this matter, it being of course understood that the amount collected for this purpose does not affect the money required for the budget of the University, and is given over and above budgetary collections. This wants careful thinking out in each country, according to local circumstances. I think that Jews everywhere will see to it that the comparatively small extra sum required is obtained.

Egypt's Maritime Grab

By LEO HEIMAN

ACCORDING to a new decree issued by the Egyptian Government last month through the Ministries of Communications and War and Marine, the following regulations in regard to fishing boats came into force as of January 1, 1953:

1) The number of fishing vessels in the Egyptian ports of the Red Sea, including the Gulf of Suez, may not exceed 45 at any time.
2) Only large seagoing trawlers, fitted with motors of not less than 120 H.P., will be permitted to fish in the area.
3) 40 of the 45 trawlers must be Egyptian and not more than 5 foreign trawlers will be permitted in this area at any time.
4) If, for any reason, the number of Egyptian boats should be less than 40, the number of foreign boats will be reduced proportionately.

This new order hits and cripples foreign (mostly Greek and Italian) fishing companies which are being driven out of the Middle East's richest fishing grounds. There is nothing the foreign companies can do about it. They cannot disregard it, for even if they fish outside Egyptian territorial waters, the nearest non-Egyptian harbour is Port Sudan, 1,000 miles away, and they cannot market their catch even there. The Egyptians now regard Port Sudan as their national harbour. Neither can foreign companies retaliate, for the Egyptians don't fish in Greek or Italian waters.

The tranquil waters of the Red Sea, one of the world's richest fishing grounds. Photo by Myer

Cutting Competition

This new policy for the time being bolsters the Egyptian seagoing fishing fleet in that it cuts out efficient and effective competition and fosters the construction of a fleet of powerful seagoing motor-trawlers. Simultaneously, steps are being taken by the Egyptians to get rid of the Greek sponge fleets, who dive for sponge along the Egyptian coast from Sollum to Damietta. A number of contracts and concessions issued to Greek firms have been cancelled without explanation, while a national sponge-diving fleet is being subsidized.

Dr. Helmy Baghat Badawy, Egyptian Minister of Commerce and Industry declared last week that the Supreme Maritime Council, which is composed of the Ministers of War and Marine, Communications, Commerce and Industry and Finance, has decided to augment and modernize the Egyptian Merchant Marine. The Minister declared that the increase in the number of Egyptian vessels and their preferential treatment has nothing to do with discrimination — "Egypt has decided to fulfil her national maritime ambitions." In the meantime, Egypt rejected the offer of Sicilian fishing company, the Mazara Del Vallo Co., to send 181 big trawlers to fish the rich areas of the Red Sea, and divide the catch in half, with the explanation that there aren't enough seagoing Egyptian fishing vessels to cooperate with the Sicilian fleet, and that the Red Sea must in any case remain an exclusive Egyptian fishing ground.

The Supreme Maritime Council is also working on a new law which, if passed, would require 75 per cent of all Egyptian exports to be carried in Egyptian ships. Foreign Governments, probably Italian and Greek, and possibly the British as well, are expected to protest strongly against this new Egyptian discriminatory policy, which runs counter to all established international shipping practice.

Another Egyptian maritime law passed recently stipulates that all pilgrims from Egypt to Mecca must be carried by Egyptian vessels, otherwise a travel permit will not be issued. In order to cope with the increased Arab pilgrim run, from which foreign companies are now excluded, the Khedivial Mail Lines, acting for the Government, bought two turbine-propelled passenger-cargo liners from the Canadian National Steamships Co. The ships, 7,830-ton "Lady Nelson," built in Britain in 1928, and 8,252-ton "Lady Rodney," built in Britain in 1929, were withdrawn from the Canada-West Indies service last October to undergo a thorough overhaul.

The two new liners brought 1,500 pilgrims and cargo on their first run from Halifax to Beirut, Port Said and Alexandria. They will ply the Mediterranean service until the pilgrim season, when they will be employed on the traditional route from Suez to Jedda, Mecca's port. The pilgrim service is not as profitable as the Mediterranean service, but the Khedivial Mail Line has no choice but to follow Hajib's orders in his passport, where it was he who ordered that the Company's foreign currency earnings be put to use in acquiring the two Canadian liners. The Egyptian Government's policy in respect to the pilgrim traffic is clear and unequivocal; by driving all foreign shipping away, the Egyptians hope to establish a considerable maritime hold on the Red Sea, stretching from Suez to Port Sudan to Jedda, and their policy with regard to Red Sea fishing or shipping must be viewed in this light.

Jewish Orphans Sought

BY HENRIETTE BOAS, POST Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. —

The problem of a number of Jewish war orphans who were hidden with Christian families and not returned to Jewish communities after the war has never been entirely solved, and has caused considerable difficulties.

Non-Jewish authorities have tended to take the view that Jewish orphans who have no near relatives and whose Christian foster parents wish to keep them, should remain with such parents provided they are socially and morally fit.

On several occasions the matter has been raised in the Dutch Second Chamber where the then Minister of Justice, a Roman Catholic, rejected the Jewish point of view. In some cases long and wearying court proceedings followed, and sometimes the children were indeed returned to the Jewish community, and in others (we know of 16) the court left the children with the non-Jewish foster parents.

But there are also at least two cases where girls, both now about 13 years old, should by court order have gone to Jewish foster parents and like the Finaly brothers mysteriously disappeared some four years ago. One, Annetje Beekman, disappeared from the home of her Catholic foster mother in Hilversum the day before the judgment, and the other, Betty Stokhuis, was kidnapped as they were driven school after she had already moved into her new Jewish home. All investigations were in vain; it is believed, however, that the children were taken across the border to a Belgian convent. Following the stir caused by the case of the Finaly brothers in France the Dutch press has given much publicity to the disappearance of the two girls.

Last month Rabbi Avraham Prins, a young Dutch Rabbi who settled in Israel half a year ago as principal of a Mizrahi school, arrived in the Netherlands on a special mission on behalf of Chief Rabbi Herzog. Officially no specification of the character of the mission has ever been given, but a report in one of the largest Dutch dailies referred to Rabbi Prins' mission as dealing "with a number of cases of children who have remained in non-Jewish families after the war." This statement is confirmed by other sources.

The sudden visit of Rabbi Prins, without any consultation with Dutch-Jewish representatives, has therefore caused some astonishment. It is true that Chief Rabbi Herzog's visit to Holland in the matter of Jewish war orphans in 1946 was greatly appreciated here. But his visit occurred at a time when the Dutch Jewish community had only just started reorganising itself after the shattering blows it had received during the war; when the number of Jewish war orphans staying with Christian families was much larger; and last but not least, before the establishment of the State of Israel which now has diplomatic representation in Holland.

Jews here are asking how a headmaster who started work only six months ago can already be spared for a mission abroad. They are also asking themselves how Israel, which in less than a fortnight will launch her United Israel Appeal here, can afford to pay for the visits of this and a considerable number of other emissaries who come on behalf of one or other or a number of deserving causes and whose number may even increase with the abolition of exit visas.

In this connection it may be added that the Executive of the Jewish Board of Deputies was not surprised on learning by chance a couple of weeks ago that the Chief Rabbi (who is a member of the Agudat Yisrael) had asked and obtained an audience with Queen Juliana to present a representative of the Agudat Yisrael who came to Holland to solicit financial support for a project of that party in Israel.

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	2359	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. March 23	0045	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
	0600	EL AL	Nicosia
	0615	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	2359	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	2359	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
TUES. March 24	0500	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0900	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1230	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
WED. March 25	0515	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
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	0830	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	2000	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	2000	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milano, Geneva, Paris, New York
	2100	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1145	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	1600	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	2359	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
FRI. March 27	0830	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, New York
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
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MARCH 7, 1953

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

SEPTUAGENERIAN Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, one of the last of Roosevelt's New Deal associates left in Washington, told the National Leadership Conference for Israel Bonds here tonight that "rising hopes" for an Arab-Israel settlement "leading to peace" had been forestalled by machinations of the Kremlin abroad and Arab fellow-travellers here.

As already reported, he quoted "well-based reports of a change in U.S. Policy." These reports from the correspondents of the "Christian Science Monitor," the Associated Press and others with close connections to the State Department have justifiably worried American Zionists and Israel diplomats here. One hears in the lobbies of this Israel Bond conference remarks such as these:

"The old State Department crowd is now in full control and there's no one in the White House to stop them."

"Big business is running the government and for the Mid-East that means the oil companies."

"Whenever we had a crisis in the past, we could always appeal to Truman as a last resort. Silver may be able to go to Eisenhower, but it won't be the same thing."

Pro-Israel Record

Is this pessimism justified? Let's look at the record: in the last years of the Mandate and the first years of the State any support for Israel (and at times it was very great and important) evidenced by the State Department usually stemmed from direct instructions of the White House. On numerous occasions, such as the attempted abandonment of partition for trusteeship, White House friendship was temporarily sidetracked by the "Middle East desk."

Two years ago, Congress came out for Israel economic aid and almost tripled the White House-State Department recommendation. Last year, the State Department's Middle East experts showed not warm friendship, but factual acceptance of Israel's vital role in the M.E. by making high recommendations for Israel aid and strongly defending them before Congress.

In the five years of Israel's life State Department policy makers have gradually swung around to acceptance of Israel's position on some of the basic issues.

- On Arab refugees, American policy of support for resettlement has been expressed in both words and deeds.
- At the current Assembly, American delegates strongly supported efforts toward direct peace negotiations.

The State Department officials who wrote and expressed these policies are still at their desks. Changes have been made only at top levels. The new Republican administrators have expressed themselves publicly only in the party platform and in the elaboration of the plank on Israel contained in Eisenhower's pre-election letter to Silver.

Privately, Secretary of State Dulles, his deputy General Bedell Smith, MSA Director Stassen, and UN delegate Lodge have assured all interested callers, American Zionists and Israel diplomats alike, that the Republicans stand on their party platform and that no change is contemplated.

Against these assurances must be laid the inspired stories of a "change in policy" which, it should be noted, deal with only one subject (economic aid) and the administration's public efforts to improve relations with the Arab countries, principally Egypt.

Peace Priority

Against the assurances of continued friendship must be laid the basic failure of Israel diplomats and American friends of Israel to convince the American Government — under Truman as under Eisenhower — that peace must be the primary objective of American diplomacy in the Middle East.

Americans, of course, want peace. They also want a functioning Mid-East Command, in which Egypt will play a major role. American policy seems to be to support both Egypt and Israel, set up some sort of a Mid-East defence plan in which Israel and Egypt will be connected with Western defence headquarters but not with each other, and eventually make peace between the two.

Israel says make peace first; then the solution of the remaining problems will be simple. When the Egyptians come asking for arms they should be told to end the Suez blockade and cease maritime actions first. Instead they are told that the U.S. won't sell them jet planes or other "offensive weapons," nor can they receive arms grants, under the provisions of the MSA, but they can look on credit \$11m. of "defensive weapons." It should be noted that Israel can also buy arms here if she has the money. On the other hand, Israel's request, made over a year ago, for a grant of armaments under the MSA is still "under consideration."

What this adds up to is that while Israel retains the goodwill and friendship of the highest officials of the American administration, the Arab and oil-company lobbyists are finding more fertile fields to sow under Eisenhower's "big business" administration.

How successful the pro-Arabs are will be shown when the Foreign Aid Bill is presented in early May. If Israel's share is lower than expected, Republican congressional leaders, headed by Taft, have promised to raise it.

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DEEP thought and sustained effort over many years lie behind the Cabinet's announcement of a draft law to create a Memorial Authority — Yad Ve'Shem — to co-ordinate and carry out plans for a complex of memorials to the six million Jews who fell victim to Nazi barbarism. The motive is not merely to remind the nation of the most awful tragedy in the modern history of the Jews, or to commemorate the dead by setting up monuments in prominent places. It is, as it were, to bind the memory of the six millions who have gone, to the consciousness of those who remain; and especially to the national consciousness of the people of Israel in whose sovereign freedom is the only shield against recurrence of such tragedies. Six million Jews were done to death in the land of their exile. For all but a few there is no stone, no urn to mark their last resting-place. Dispersed in life they were dispersed in death and denied even the humble monument of a loved home bequeathed to kin in the environment of family continuity. None therefore will gainsay their right to be gathered in memory into their homeland, the ancient land of their fathers and the reborn land of their children's children.

LEST WE FORGET

The project emerging from these motives has been imaginatively conceived. Posthumous citizenship of Israel, in a form devised, after consultations with international jurists, to exclude the automatic granting of rights under the special law to the heirs of the citizen dead, will be conferred at an extraordinary session of the Knesset in Jerusalem. Each martyr's name, scrupulously checked, will be added to the citizenship records of the State of Israel, and his memory individually be integrated with the personality of the nation. The tradition of Israel will thus be richly expanded and fructified by the millions of men, women and children out of whose tragedy a free and sovereign Jewish nation became not merely an aspiration but also a compulsion.

It is the intention, side by side with this remarkable and more than symbolic fusion, to commemorate not only the disaster which befell European Jewry but also the courage with which that disaster was met, and the valour with which those who succeeded in gaining some freedom of action, fought back in the company of partisans, in other underground movements and on such heroic occasions as the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto. It will be the purpose also to remember the Jews who fought in the regular armies of liberation; and to set among the store of living memories the gratitude of the nation to those many gentiles who, at grave risk, succoured and encouraged the hunted Jews.

The Martyrs Forest, planted on National Fund Land in the hills of Judaea, already stands as a first and comparatively modest expression of the intention to create a complex of living, organic memorials rather than a series of isolated monuments; and is another argument, if one should be needed, for concentrating the whole memorial project within the land of Israel, where it can become "a creative force, rooted deep in the consciousness of the people, and directly part of the national redemption." Under this inspiration it is planned also to take a whole rocky mountainside and inter it to the purpose of linking the tragic past to the hopeful future in the land that was as dear to the dead as it is to the living.

It is a proud and onerous work, of which only a part has been referred to here; and the task of the proposed Yad Ve'Shem is immense. Whilst keeping the project's large, imaginative scope, the Authority will have no wealthy or even well-to-do State Treasury to draw upon. But if the enthusiasm and selfless hard work of its sponsors, and notably of Mr. Mordekhai of Michmoret Ha'Kibbuz, become the standard of the new body, the outcome should be worthy of a grand and fertile conception.

Israel's Contribution To U.S. Jewry

"The people of Israel are giving up more for the Jews of America than we contribute to you," Mr. Frank Goldman, President of world B'nai B'rith, said at a reception given in his honour at the Touring Club in Talbieh, Jerusalem yesterday, which was attended by representatives of the Government, the chairman of the Jewish Agency executive and Presidents of the Hebrew University, the Director of the Hillel Foundation and many members of B'nai B'rith.

THE WORKING WEEK

Building an Efficient Civil Service

By S. Eliahu

REPRESENTATIVES of more than 22,000 civil servants organized by the Histadrut and constituting about 80 per cent of government employees met for their first national convention in Jerusalem this week. Since its inception in 1948, the Civil Servants' Association has become one of the largest trade unions but till now there has been no democratically elected leadership. This weakness has particularly made itself felt when decisions were taken purely in favour of the State, and in some quarters it has as a consequence been charged with behaving like a "company union."

In spite of the formal agenda, the underlying tone of the convention was the question of dismissals in the Civil Service. When the Civil Service was created, former Mandatory Government and Jewish Agency officials took over most of the important posts. In 1949 they were joined by several thousand newcomers. Then in 1950 and 1951 — years of great plans, dreams and government expansion as well as mass immigration — waiters, merchants, plumbers, drivers, and students all became government officials, while thousands of young and not-so-young girls took short courses in one of the many private secretarial colleges and became typists and stenographers. What with the transfer of the Capital from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, practically all departments were represented in both cities.

At the end of 1951 public clamour against the over-expansion of the Civil Service became general and the Treasury began to calculate the cost. Early in 1952 brakes were applied and strict rules were drawn up for examinations which every applicant had to pass.

Three Categories

As a result there are now roughly three categories of civil servants:

- the 'oldtimers', consisting of Mandatory and Agency officials and those who joined them in 1948 and 1949 from various other administrative and clerical jobs;
- those who joined in the following two years, very few of whom had the necessary qualifications;
- 1952 group, consisting mainly of young people recruited largely from the University. Considerably better qualified, this group is expected to form the core of the future Civil Service.

In 1952, the tide turned. Fixing a dismissal quota for each Ministry in proportion to the ratio of its employees to the total number of officials, the Government announced its decision to dismiss 1,000 civil servants. As no rules for the dismissals were laid down, this inevitably brought about a deterioration in the standard of efficiency. In many departments membership in the Minister's party served as a safeguard. (In one Ministry where about 100 officials were fired, however, the Minister engaged new officials to collect his speeches and statements to be published in book form in a few years' time...) Moreover, the Civil Servants' Association demanded that the general principle of 'Last to come, first to go', should be observed, with the result that many of those discharged were of the 1952 crop — those with the best qualifications.

It was next decided that another 500 would have to go owing to the Government's financial straits. At this point the Laven Committee was appointed with the task of ensuring the greatest efficiency, and the dismissal of another 3,000 was expected. The Government claims that about half of this number has already been dismissed and the rest would go before the end of next month. The Laven Committee did not operate on the basis of proportional dismissals according to the size of the departments, but said that it took into consideration only the efficiency of each ministry. Instead of studying the efficiency of the individual employee, however, the Committee fixed the number of employees they thought necessary for the smooth working of every office unit.

The actual choice of those to be dismissed, it was decided, should be made according to a system of points, with age, family status, activity in the service scoring heavily. Considerable bitterness was caused among new immigrants, when it was reported that length of residence in the country would also be a contributory factor.

Even before the convention, the questions had already been discussed in the Histadrut's official organ, 'Davar', where two signed articles appeared, complaining against this drawn-out process of dismissals and demanding some form of security for the remaining officials. It was pointed out that dismissals had been going on for over a year, and that this 'sword of Damocles' hanging above the heads of those civil servants who had not yet been dismissed was affecting the quality of their work and undermining their morale. In addition, many efficient officials are leaving the service, because it is still possible to get other posts.

In most countries a government official's salary is rather lower than what he would earn in a similar position in private enterprise, but this disadvantage is generally counterbalanced by the civil servant's permanent status. "Davar" argued that this should also be introduced in Israel, and suggested an amendment to the recently tabled Civil Service Law: there should be a paragraph guaranteeing permanence of employment after a certain initial period of service.

Selective Immigration

After prolonged inactivity, the Coordination Committee of the Government and of the Jewish Agency met this week to discuss immigration problems. Selective aliya and health inspection of would-be immigrants were debated, and Government representatives alleged that the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency was working according to its own principles and not in accordance with the conditions of selective immigration as already laid down.

These conditions oblige every prospective immigrant to pass a medical examination by a doctor appointed by the Ministry of Health before he is included in a group leaving for Israel. Agency representatives have nevertheless been including people who were struck off the official lists, as suffering from contagious diseases.

The selective system also restricts the number of social cases to be brought here, including the blind, the old, "invalids, etc. (According to the Law of the Return, every Jew has the right to immigrate. The selective system is concerned with immigration fostered and financed by the Jewish Agency.)

It was also alleged that the Jewish Agency was allowing in many social cases. Agency emissaries, particularly in backward countries, often included large numbers of those unable to work, while the well-to-do, who could transfer their property and capital to Israel often remain behind.

Eli says he doesn't mind being a servant; it's being civil that wears him out.

ALSO THIS WEEK

The financial crisis of the Jerusalem Municipality reached a new peak, when city employees went on strike to protest against the delay in payment of February salaries. Their strike closely followed that of the teachers who had gone back to work after the Government decided to give the Municipality financial aid.

Shortage of municipal funds for the undertaking of public works, has put Jerusalem ahead of all other cities in the total number of unemployed, which has now reached 24,500 in addition to about two to three thousand jobless Arab villagers. In Tel Aviv the number of unemployed is 9,500 and in Haifa 11,000. Jerusalem, smaller than both, has 3,500.

Progress has been reported in the protracted three-party negotiations on unified State education, one of the cardinal points of the coalition agreement. It is understood that the bill now being prepared would recognise a few well-known 'trends' in State schools, so that the different curricula of schools might vary up to a maximum of 25 per cent and at least 75 per cent must be uniform.

The Prime Minister speaking at the National Convention of Civil Servants in Jerusalem on Wednesday. Photo by Hirshbein

PUPPET PRESIDENT SUSPECTED OF 'TITOISM'

The Tragedy of Gottwald

By A Special Correspondent

THE other day an elderly couple from Czechoslovakia arrived in Haifa. They have close relatives here and had received their passports at the time of the Slansky trial. The Czech officials behaved with studied correctness. The couple were obviously perplexed, rather sad and worried. No, they didn't care for the regime and they didn't know about the stresses, strains and struggles inside the Communist Party. If there was one man they spoke of with a trace of affection, it was Klement Gottwald, the President. He did his best — so they said — to preserve the last traces of Czechoslovakia's freedom.

From this and other statements by Czech refugees it becomes clear that, be it on purpose or by accident, Gottwald succeeded in persuading the Czech people that it was he who saved them from being swallowed up by the Russians. On the other hand Gottwald convinced the Russians that it was he, a Czech patriot beloved of the working class, who was able to "deliver the goods" to Moscow. The mere fact, that there was still a Czechoslovak President, a successor to Masaryk and Benes, residing at the ancient Hradcany Castle in Prague, was for many Czechs a symbol and sign of their statehood. Gottwald himself did everything in his power to keep this myth and illusion alive. He tried hard to play the part of "little old father", of "nas Klema, our Klement" the honest and hard working toilers' president, who didn't care for anything but the wellbeing of his Czech and Slovak people. There is little doubt that Gottwald wanted not to pretend but actually to act and live the part. His tragedy was that the forces which made him a puppet President prevented him from becoming a real one.

Gottwald's Career

Like Masaryk (the son of a serf) and Benes (son of a peasant), Gottwald was of humble origin. The young cabinet-maker answered an advertisement in a left wing paper in Mor. Ostrava, became an administrator, joined the editorial staff and finished up as Secretary General of the newly founded Czech Communist Party at the age of 32.

During the great economic crisis of the 'thirties, when Czechoslovakia had about one million unemployed, Gottwald's Communists fomented strikes and were considered Enemy No.1 of the Agrarian-Social Democratic coalition Government.

Approached by Benes

In 1935 Benes signed a Pact with Stalin as a safeguard against Hitler's "Drang nach Osten." Gottwald changed his attitude toward the Czech Government overnight. He called for a United Popular Front against war and fascism. The Czech rebel became the most ardent supporter of the Czech Armed Forces. In 1938, during the crisis of Munich, President Benes approached Gottwald for the first time. He inquired what the Red Army would do in case of an attack by the Germans. Gottwald forwarded Benes' question to the Kremlin. Neither he nor Benes ever received an answer. Benes, hard pressed by Chamberlain and Daladier, capitulated. But Gottwald had in the meantime grown into a national figure calling the Czech people to fight the invaders to the bitter end.

After the Germans marched in, Gottwald went to Russia, where he soon became one of Stalin's favourites. The two men had a lot in common, particularly a good deal of common sense. In 1943 Benes came from London to Moscow and Gottwald presented him with a list of Communist ministers ready to join the first post-war Cabinet in Liberated Czechoslovakia. He appointed himself to the post of Deputy Prime Minister. (Firlinger, one of Gottwald's henchmen and the Czech Ambassador to Moscow became Prime Minister). After the last free Czech election Gottwald became Prime Minister at the head of the strongest political party. Two years later, after the Communist coup and Benes' resignation, Gottwald found himself at the Castle as President.

Gottwald and Anti-Semitism

Gottwald liked to surround himself with comrades of Jewish origin. They were hard working, ardent and had no one to turn to outside the party. During the War of Liberation Gottwald needed no encouragement from the Russians to help Israel. On the contrary, it was his Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk who helped to form Gromyko's attitude at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The events of the last two months, the trial against Slansky — who was Gottwald's personal enemy and denounced his bourgeois deviations in Moscow — were a sign of Gottwald's weakness, not strength. He bowed as he did so often before to the pressure of the Kremlin. Moscow found a scapegoat for her own failures in Czechoslovakia. When his personal friend (Clementis), his economic and military advisers (Frejka and Reicin) were tried and sentenced Gottwald was asked to say: "Me too." Which he obediently did.

The fact that Gottwald died only three days after his return from Stalin's funeral, that he had never been sick before and that two Russian physicians were found at his bedside shouldn't be taken as proof that no Communist Party leader dies a natural death behind the Iron Curtain. Of course, I have known Czech Ministers who were terrified when told that they had to go to Moscow. Drinking bouts at night were endless. There were toasts to Czech-Russian eternal friendship, to Peace, to the People's Democracies, to the Red Army and last but not least to Marshal Stalin. Toasts with full water glasses of vodka. Not to toast meant political suicide; for a little Czech Minister with once or two wives — to drink — physical suicide.

But something much more profound and serious may have broken Gottwald during his last visit to Moscow. In 1945 when he had come back from Russia he arrived in Prague a changed man. He had seen the Russian Government and party in action. Nobody was surprised when he preferred to collaborate with an old fashioned coalition Government — including right wing parties. Nobody was surprised, at least not in Czechoslovakia, when he stated that Prague must not reach Socialism the Russian way, via the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the progressive and well educated Czech working class there is a different way. In an interview with a U.P. correspondent in 1947 he called this way "Czechoslovakization." Later Gottwald was lukewarm in denouncing Tito's counter-revolutionary heresy. The organ of the Cominform had to attack the Czech Communist Party and its paper for not attacking Tito and Titoism stegnly and strongly: Gottwald bowed as usual. But there can be no doubt that Gottwald admired the "Yugoslav traitor."

Masaryk's Opinion

Masaryk made no secret that Gottwald would give anything to become a real rather than a "second-class" President. Gottwald was afraid, no doubt. But there was another factor as well: as long as Stalin lived Gottwald may have hoped to convince his great friend, who had shown consideration and generosity before, that a Czechoslovakia more free and less dependent, a Czech industry allowed to exchange goods with the West (Gottwald and Masaryk were in favour of the Marshall Plan) and a Czech Parliament as a political bridge between West and East, would be a much more secure Western Wall for the Russian Empire.

Malenkov may have told Gottwald in Moscow in unmistakable terms that all this toying with Titoist ideas must come to an end. Gottwald's dream of becoming a real and honest Czech President as Masaryk and Benes had been before him, must have died with Stalin.

Gottwald (right) receiving Israel Minister Eliud Avriel in 1948.

Readers' Letters

NAGIB AFRICANUS?

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — It would be interesting to know how the H-bomb fits into Malenkov's plans concerning the Middle East. Perhaps he looks upon this area as one would upon a weakling with a concealed weapon.

Is it possible that Nagib, at this critical juncture, would insist on England evacuating the Suez Canal without contemplating a substitute move? Or has he already found someone to whom he could entrust the keys of Africa?

Up to the present all of Nagib's foreign policies, except those connected with Libya, have been dictated by internal pressure which did not militate against their success. He is thus encouraged to persist in embarking on his African adventure trusting that he can now undertake voluntarily what hitherto has been forced upon him.

The nations of Africa are psychologically prepared to welcome a champion of their cause and Nagib could appeal to them as the strong man of the moment. As Communism is a jealous God who brooks no rivals, Africa would do well in the interest of Islam and its institutions, to move closer to the West. For this Nagib would be the ideal mouthpiece.

As a military man he no doubt knows that Israel is the only landbridge approaching Africa. Should Israel be overrun by Soviet forces, Egypt would be next. It logically follows that Nagib would be interested in a strong Israel, since it is there that Egypt's defence begins. A treaty of friendship between the two states would therefore be desirable. Instead of this, Nagib, yielding to pan-Arab intrigues, is sabotaging Israel economically. Would he have the foresight and statesmanship to accept the proffered friendship of Israel and thus defend the real strategic interests of his country?

Yours etc.,
LAZAR GOLDHABER
Jerusalem, March 15.

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This notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to subscribe for debentures.
Copies of the prospectus are obtainable from any bank or broker in Israel dealing in securities.

Tito Defied Stalin, Rallied Support with 'Human' Touch

Dictator with Friends

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON. —

ONLY three men carried out a successful Communist revolution unaided: Lenin, Mao Tse-tung, and Tito of Yugoslavia. All the rest, the Communist leaders in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, depended absolutely on the prestige and force of Soviet bayonets to carry them to power.

Tito and Mao Tse-tung not only received virtually no help from Stalin; they carried out their revolution in spite of him. For just as the Kremlin was trying to do a deal with Chiang Kai-Shek at the expense of the Chinese Communists, so Stalin warned Tito that the time was not ripe for his revolution and that he must come to an arrangement with King Peter.

Tito's success in spite of this and his assumption of the role of national hero and liberator marked the beginning of the trouble with Moscow which led to the dramatic break and the defiance of Stalin in 1948. Yugoslavia was small and weak; the Soviet Union was large and powerful. It never crossed Stalin's mind that Tito would dare to defy him, and he took it calmly for granted that if Tito did so dare he would be repudiated by the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Yugoslav David

The image of the Yugoslav David defying the Russian Goliath is now so familiar that we tend to regard Tito as a man who has succeeded by daring and recklessness alone. This is not so. By Western European standards, no doubt, he is both daring and reckless; but by Yugoslav standards he is a steady and long-sighted statesman. His defiance of Stalin was not an act of sudden pride and rage. It was forced on him slowly and inexorably by a man who knew how to manage the Russians but had no conception of how to deal with the Yugoslavs.

Time and time again in those fatal weeks before the final break, Tito and his colleagues tried their utmost to conciliate Stalin by all means short of a total and comprehensive confession of their sins in the Russian manner. But Stalin demanded precisely this, and the story of the final break told in Tito's own words in his biography by Vladimir Dedijer, is sombre and dramatic in the extreme.

There was no false optimism, no fighting madness. Tito and his friends were faced with what seemed to them certain ruin: moral ruin if they gave way to Stalin, because they would have surrendered themselves and their country of which they were proud, into Moscow's keeping; physical ruin if they resisted, because the hostility of the Soviet Union, if it did not mean war, at least meant the end of trade with Russia and the other satellites, Yugoslavia's neighbours — that trade upon which the survival of the country, dangerously extended by her grandiose Socialist planning, absolutely depended.

But the Yugoslavs, despite this, preferred to go down fighting in the cold war — as seven years earlier they had chosen to go down fighting as partisans against all the might of the German Army. Yet on neither occasion did they go down, after all.

In Russia and the satellites the repercussions of this tremendous action seem never-ending. They were felt again the other day in the convulsive haste with which the new leader of the Soviet Union sought to establish his uneasy authority while appealing to his unfortunate subjects and tributaries to be on guard against panic and disarray. Little of this can have been foreseen. Tito's action was calculated in that he knew just what he was doing; but it was a bold act of faith in so far as he can have had no idea where it would lead him.

Fine Figure

It has led him now to Buckingham Palace, to his reception as the head of a friendly State, by Queen Elizabeth of England.

It has been a fantastic journey. Marshal Tito is what used to be called a fine figure of a man, handsome, bold in feature, and very smart in the well-cut uniforms which he unashamedly enjoys wearing. So much so that it is hard to remember that he was not one of those revolutionaries who join hands with the people to fight against their own class for reasons of idealism or to be on the safe side. He was a genuine working revolutionary, who knew grinding poverty in his childhood and imprisonment and exile in his early manhood.

There was nothing romantic about his early struggle. The romance came later, in Tito's fight with Hitler and his final elevation. He did not go about throwing bombs. He joined the Communist Party and worked like a beaver in the Communist manner, organizing cells, printing and distributing illegal literature, disciplining his Party with an iron hand and conserving their energies, more or less on the lines laid down with such exactitude by Moscow for the intended benefit of Moscow.

I say "more or less" because it is clear from his biography that Tito, though a born leader and invaluable, can never have been the model and pattern of a foreign agent from Moscow's point of view. By that I do not mean that — like some of his international colleagues he never revolted against the Kremlin's orders. He subordinated himself absolutely to what he conceived those orders to be.

When, after the First World War, he was sent to Moscow as the Yugoslav representative on the secretariat of the Comintern he was shocked and depressed by a good deal of what he saw; but he was too much of a Party servant to let his own feelings stand in the way of what he conceived to be his duty to the cause. He told himself that the cause transcended everything and that the miseries of real life in the Soviet Union were only an inevitable and passing phase.

Real Comrades

He was trusted enough to be sent back to Yugoslavia, to be sent to Paris and all over Europe to organize volunteers for the Spanish Civil War, and to be made General Secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Where he went wrong, from Moscow's point of view, and in a way that foreshadowed his future action — though neither he nor Moscow realized that he was going wrong — was in his attitude to his own Yugoslav Party comrades. He sought at all times to cut through the bureaucratic machine of the Comintern and to bring an atmosphere of personal trust into his dealings with his fellow-revolutionaries. He put down the arid atmosphere created by his seniors to their own shortcomings, not realizing that it was deliberately induced by Moscow. He thought he was being a better Communist by being a good Comrade. And in so doing, he was unsuspectingly laying the foundations not only of his future excommunication but also of his future success.

Faithful Following

For the remarkable thing about Tito is that he is the only important Communist in the history of the movement who has kept his friends. And it was because his friends stuck to him in the moment of supreme crisis that he was able to withstand the thunderbolts of Stalin. His friends kept their friends, too — Moshe Pijade, the gifted Jewish painter and theoretician, whom Tito first met in prison; Kardelj, who was to become his Foreign Minister; Djilas, his apologist and Propaganda Minister; Rankovitch, who became the Minister for Home Affairs and organized the Yugoslav police — to begin with, in imitation of the Russian N.K.V.D. All these stuck to him from the days of underground struggle and persecution under the dictatorship of King Alexander. All stuck to him and fought by his side in the mountains war. All stuck to him in the crisis.

Such a state of affairs was incomprehensible to Stalin, for whom friendship was another name for treachery: it had never occurred to this man, who had sacrificed for his own ambition such a multitude of his own friends and colleagues of the Revolution, that any living Communist would choose Tito instead of Stalin.

But Tito's friends did precisely this, and they in their turn commanded the loyalty of their own friends, and so on down the hierarchy. So that Stalin found himself faced not by an isolated leader, his subordinates waiting to snatch at his throne, but by a compact companionship of revolutionaries who had defied all storms together. Only one failed Tito, and he himself was later taken back into the fold.

This, it seems to me, is Tito's real strength. He is a great leader, a ruthless revolutionary capable of terrible mistakes and cruel strokes, but he has remained a human being. And, as a human being, he continues to grow. So that there is recognizable in him today the boy from the peasant hut in the oppressed Croatian countryside, who went to the town to become a locksmith and joined the Social Democratic Party and his first trade union like a young man falling in love.

He grew out of that and became the tight-lipped organizer of the Communist underground and the eager agent of the Moscow Comintern. He grew out of that and into the soldier-hero, sharing the hardships and injuries of his fighting troops. And so it has gone on. Today, at 61, he has the most difficult period still in front of him.

A recent picture of Marshal Tito applauding after taking the oath of office before the Yugoslav Parliament in becom the first President of his country. The post was created as a result of constitutional changes and Tito was elected by 589 votes to one.
Express Photo

PRACTICAL STEPS TO SAVE ISRAEL EDUCATION

GRANTS FOR STUDENTS

By Prof. SELIG BRODETSKY

ONE of the characteristics of Jewish scholars and scientists in Britain is that the majority of them could not have studied if there had not been the Scholarship System. Nearly all my friends, Jewish and non-Jewish, studied on scholarship income, some of them during the whole period of other education (other than the free, compulsory education in elementary schools). From the age of 12 till 23 I lived on scholarships, and even paid reasonable amounts for living at my parents' house. More than 50 years ago such scholarships were open to everybody, British or foreign. Now this Scholarship System has been extended; in particular, every university student, i.e. any student who reaches the academic standard of admission, is entitled to get a scholarship from the local education authority, and the aim is to make the grant from even the less enthusiastic authorities sufficient to cover university costs, maintenance during university terms and vacations, books and even an inexpensive holiday.

The reason why this is being done in Britain is clear. The students are an indispensable part of the development of the country: and just as soldiers have to be maintained by public authority, the students too must be maintained. If a young man or woman who possesses the necessary abilities is prevented from studying owing to lack of means on the part of the parents, then it is a loss not only for the potential student, but above all for the state. All modern states need many more trained young men and women for more and more purposes — medicine, science, technology, armed services, and, most vital of all, for research. Since the end of the second world war the number of university students in Britain has increased by about 70 per cent and it is not enough.

Means Test

There are two important limitations: the first is that not everybody can call himself a student and demand a scholarship: he has to reach a reasonably high level fixed by the universities themselves, under the loose cooperation of the Universities Grants Committee — not the Government itself. Secondly there is a "means test," and the scholarship given to a student depends on the income of the parents. My son got a State Scholarship when he went to study at Cambridge, a very high distinction, and because my income was more than £1,000 per annum, the value of the scholarship was zero. It is now realised that this income is too low for such a deduction and there is a growing desire to make the means test less severe. But nobody expects the son or daughter of a millionaire to be given a scholarship.

There is a similar procedure for secondary schools, which are almost dominated by the scholarship system.

I mention this as something towards which Israel must aim (it is obviously impossible to establish anything like it now). But we have to ask ourselves: what is the effect of the present position?

Work or Study

Jewish parents have always been prepared to make heavy sacrifices for the education of their children. But the charges at secondary schools in Israel are so heavy, that the number of boys and girls able to go to the University, or the Technion, is far below what is needed for the upbuilding of Israel. At the university, many students are recent immigrants, who cannot pay the university costs and maintenance. Two-and-a-half years ago I spoke to the Prime Minister of Israel, and later reported to the members of the Board of Governors of the University:

"I have spoken to Mr. Ben Gurion about the disgraceful manner in which so many students live and work. In fact, 50 or 70 per cent of our students have to work in order to earn a living while they are studying. We are forcing many of them to the lowest level of existence and believe that they will nevertheless become experts in their subjects. Many of them have first-class brains, as is shown by the few who go abroad for research. But it is no longer true that in university studies people can work physically and at the same time become good scientists. We are merely ruining the young generation of men and women at this critical period in the development of Israel."

I am not expecting the Israel Government to carry this burden. It is the duty of the Municipalities to carry part of it: this is impossible if they have to ask the Government to subsidise their expenditure for their present responsibilities. It is really a job for World Jewry, to whom and for whose prestige Israel education means so much. The present Minister of Education in Israel came to see me on this problem two years ago, when he was a private member of the Knesset; and I told him that I wanted to appeal to World Jewry on this matter, if the Israel Government would pay at least 50 per cent of the annual cost of the University, as I had put it to a Cabinet Committee in Jerusalem. The subsidy has increased since then but still has not reached 50 per cent. I am of course not blaming the Government: we all know how it is struggling to keep body and soul of Israel together. But World Jewry can deal with the student problem quite easily.

The recent large increase in the cost of living as measured in Israel money makes the endowment of scholarships, of which there are many at the University, of restricted use: for as the cost-of-living goes up, the value of such a scholarship goes down. What we want is an *ad hoc* sum from year to year. With the cost-of-living as it was in 1951, I calculated that a sum of IL.100,000 per annum would have enabled the University authorities to begin to give maintenance grants; on the assumption that of the 2,000 students about half would need some help, which could vary between being excused fees on the one hand, up to freedom from fees plus IL.100 per annum. Now that the number of students has increased, and the cost-of-living gone up, it costs about IL.80 per month to be a student at the University, (as students maintained before a Knesset Committee several months back) I think that an annual sum of something like IL.250,000 would provide a modest beginning for such action.

Help with Accommodation

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the University in Jerusalem begins on Monday. I cannot be present owing to medical reasons, and in any case this kind of problem is not, and could not be, on the Agenda. The University has tremendous difficulty in keeping alive: and all that the University authorities can attempt to deal with are the recurring of fees, the provision of fairly cheap accommodation for a fraction of the students, and to help find work for students. In fact, its most important task is the finding of space for new lecture rooms and laboratories, since Mount Scopus is unavailable now. Even if it were, the laboratories and lecture rooms there would have to be considerably increased to meet present-day needs; and even building materials are difficult to obtain, and considerable government help is required to secure them.

But the fact that such a meeting is being held in Jerusalem a week before Pesach must lead to some attention being devoted to the University in the world Jewish press. I would appeal to the press to place the problem of the Israel Student on the Agenda of Jewry, so that some practical method be found for dealing with it. In general, Jewry does not concern itself much with this problem. It is concerned with the building up of Israel. However it is just as important to build up Israel youth.

Are there too many young people studying in Israel? Britain is a country where the number of students compared with the population is almost the lowest in the civilized world: about 1 in 600. This gives us for the University and Technion together — and they include many subjects which are not given at universities at all in Britain — about 2,500 students. Considering the needs for teachers, agriculture, etc, the number of students at the University and Technion together should be about 5,000. We are in fact under-educating the younger generation in Israel, and I am afraid that we shall soon begin to feel the consequences.

I must add one or two things that students may not approve without a little thinking:

● fees are undoubtedly too low, in the sense that a parent who can pay, can often pay very much more. Ultimately I would like to see the abolition of fees; but meanwhile they should be twice as high officially, with fee reductions of quite an automatic character, often to zero, for the large number of students who for one reason or another cannot pay.

● there must be a proper means test so as to restore to its smallest size the possibility of people taking advantage of any maintenance system.

● students must realize that there should be a reasonably high standard for admission, and that in the coming of fees on the giving of maintenance grants, the mere fact that a person is studying cannot be the only criterion. The merit of the student must be taken positively into account.

I think that it might be useful if members of the Board of Governors were to think unofficially about this vital problem. Perhaps those who run Friends of the Hebrew University in Israel and abroad might go into this matter, it being of course understood that the amount collected for this purpose does not affect the money required for the budget of the University, and is given over and above budgetary collections. This wants careful thinking out in each country, according to local circumstances. I think that Jews everywhere will see to it that the comparatively small extra sum required is obtained.

Postmark Washington

MARCH 7, 1953

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

SEPTUAGENERIAN Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, one of the last of Roosevelt's New Deal associates left in Washington, told the National Leadership Conference for Israel Bonds here tonight that "rising hopes" for an Arab-Israel settlement "leading to peace" had been forestalled by machinations of the Kremlin abroad and Arab fellow-travellers here.

As already reported, he quoted "well-based reports of a change in U.S. Policy." These reports from the correspondents of the "Christian Science Monitor," the Associated Press and others with close connections to the State Department have justifiably worried American Zionists and Israel diplomats here. One hears in the lobbies of this Israel Bond conference remarks such as these:

"The old State Department crowd is now in full control and there's no one in the White House to stop them."

"Big business is running the government and for the Mid-East that means the oil companies."

"Whenever we had a crisis in the past, we could always appeal to Truman as a last resort. Silver may be able to go to Eisenhower, but it won't be the same thing."

Pro-Israel Record

Is this pessimism justified? Let's look at the record: in the last years of the Mandate and the first years of the State any support for Israel (and at times it was very great and important) evidenced by the State Department usually stemmed from direct instructions of the White House. On numerous occasions, such as the attempted abandonment of partition for trusteeship, White House friendship was temporarily sidetracked by the "Middle East desk."

Two years ago, Congress came out for Israel economic aid and almost tripled the White House-State Department recommendation. Last year, the State Department's Middle East experts showed not warm friendship, but factual acceptance of Israel's vital role in the M.E. by making high recommendations for Israel aid and strongly defending them before Congress.

In the five years of Israel's life State Department policy makers have gradually swung around to acceptance of Israel's position on some of the basic issues.

● On Arab refugees, American policy of support for resettlement has been expressed in both words and deeds.

● At the current Assembly, American delegates strongly supported efforts toward direct peace negotiations.

The State Department officials who wrote and expressed these policies are still at their desks. Changes have been made only at top levels. The new Republican administrators have expressed themselves publicly only in the party platform and in the elaboration of the plank on Israel contained in Eisenhower's pre-election letter to Silver.

Privately, Secretary of State Dulles, his deputy General Bedell Smith, MSA Director Stassen, and UN delegate Lodge have assured all interested callers, American Zionists and Israel diplomats alike, that the Republicans stand on their party platform and that no change is contemplated.

Against these assurances must be laid the inspired stories of a "change in policy" which, it should be noted, deal with only one subject (economic aid) and the administration's public efforts to improve relations with the Arab countries, principally Egypt.

Peace Priority

Against the assurances of continued friendship must be laid the basic failure of Israel diplomats and American friends of Israel to convince the American Government — under Truman as under Eisenhower — that peace must be the primary objective of American diplomacy in the Middle East.

Americans, of course, want peace. They also want a functioning Mid-East Command, in which Egypt will play a major role. American policy seems to be to support both Egypt and Israel, set up some sort of a Mid-East defence plan in which Israel and Egypt will be connected with Western defence headquarters but not with each other, and eventually make peace between the two.

Israel says make peace first; then the solution of the remaining problems will be simple. When the Egyptians come asking for arms, they should be told to end the Suez blockade and cease warlike actions first. Instead they are told that the U.S. won't sell them jet planes or other "offensive weapons," nor can they receive arms grants under the provisions of the MSA, but they can buy on credit. Oil "defensive weapons." It should be noted that Israel can also buy arms here if she has the money. On the other hand, Israel's request, made over a year ago, for a grant of armaments under the MSA is still "under consideration."

What this adds up to is that while Israel retains the goodwill and friendship of the highest officials of the American administration, the Arab and oil-company lobbyists are finding more fertile fields to sow under Eisenhower's "big business" administration.

How successful the pro-Arabs are will be shown when the Foreign Aid Bill is presented in early May. If Israel's share is lower than expected, Republican congressional leaders, headed by Taft, have promised to raise it.

Egypt's Maritime Grab

By LEO HEIMAN

ACCORDING to a new decree issued by the Egyptian Government last month through the Ministries of Communications and War and Marine, the following regulations in regard to fishing boats came into force as of January 1, 1953:

1) The number of fishing vessels in the Egyptian ports of the Red Sea, including the Gulf of Suez, may not exceed 45 at any time.
2) Only large seagoing trawlers, fitted with motors of not less than 150 H.P., will be permitted to fish in the area.
3) 40 of the 45 trawlers must be Egyptian and not more than 5 foreign trawlers will be permitted in this area at any time.
4) If, for any reason, the number of Egyptian boats should be less than 40, the number of foreign boats will be reduced proportionately.

This new order hits and cripples foreign (mostly Greek and Italian) fishing companies which are being driven out of the Middle East's richest fishing grounds. There is nothing the foreign companies can do about it. They cannot disregard it, for even if they fish outside Egyptian territorial waters, the nearest non-Egyptian harbour is Port Sudan, 1,000 miles away, and they cannot market their catch even there. The Egyptians now regard Port Sudan as their national harbour. Neither can foreign companies retaliate, for the Egyptians don't fish in Greek or Italian waters.

The tranquil waters of the Red Sea, one of the world's richest fishing grounds.
Photo by Myer

Cutting Competition

This new policy for the time being bolsters the Egyptian seagoing fishing fleet in that it cuts out efficient and effective competition and fosters the construction of a fleet of powerful seagoing motor-trawlers. Simultaneously, steps are being taken by the Egyptians to get rid of the Greek sponge fleets, who dive for sponge along the Egyptian coast from Sollum to Damietta. A number of contracts and concessions issued to Greek firms have been cancelled without explanation, while a national sponge-diving fleet is being subsidised.

Dr. Helmy Baghat Badawy, Egyptian Minister of Commerce and Industry declared last week that the Supreme Maritime Council, which is composed of the Ministers of War and Marine, Communications, Commerce and Indust , and Finance, has decided to augment and modernize the Egyptian Merchant Marine. The Minister declared that the increase in the number of Egyptian vessels and their preferential treatment has nothing to do with discrimination — "Egypt has decided to fulfil her national maritime ambitions." In the meantime, Egypt rejected the offer of Sicilian fishing company, the Mazara Del Vallo Co., to send 151 big trawlers to fish the rich areas of the Red Sea, and divide the catch in half, with the explanation that there aren't enough seagoing Egyptian fishing vessels to cooperate with the Sicilian fleet, and that the Red Sea must in any case remain an exclusive Egyptian fishing ground.

The Supreme Maritime Council is also working on a new law which, if passed, would require 75 per cent of all Egyptian exports to be carried in Egyptian ships. Foreign Governments, probably Italian and Greek, and possibly the British as well, are expected to protest strongly against this new Egyptian discriminatory policy, which runs counter to all established international shipping practice.

Another Egyptian maritime law passed recently stipulates that all pilgrims from Egypt to Mecca must be carried by Egyptian vessels, otherwise a travel permit will not be issued. In order to cope with the increased Arab pilgrim run, from which foreign companies are now excluded, the Khedivial Mail Lines, acting for the Government, bought two turbine-propelled passenger-cargo liners from the Canadian National Steamships Co. The ships, 7,830-ton "Lady Nelson," built in Britain in 1928, and 8,253-ton "Lady Rodney," built in Britain in 1929, were withdrawn from the Canada-West Indies service last October to undergo a thorough overhaul.

The two new liners brought pilgrims and cargo on their first run from Halifax to Beirut, Port Said and Alexandria. They will ply the Mediterranean service until the pilgrim season, when they will be employed on the traditional route from Suez to Jedda, Mecca's port. The pilgrim service is not as profitable as the Mediterranean service, but the Khedivial Mail Line has no choice but to follow Nagib's orders in his pursuit, since it was he who ordered that the Company's foreign currency earnings be put to use in acquiring the two Canadian liners. The Egyptian Government's policy in respect to the pilgrim traffic is clear and unequivocal: by driving all foreign shipping away, the Egyptians hope to establish an unbreakable monopoly on the Red Sea, shuttling from Suez to Port Sudan to Jedda, and their policy with regard to Red Sea fishing or shipping must be viewed in this light.

Jewish Orphans Sought

BY HENRIETTE BOAS,
POST Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. —

The problem of a number of Jewish war orphans who were hidden with Christian families and not returned to Jewish communities after the war has never been entirely solved, and has caused considerable difficulties.

Non-Jewish authorities have tended to take the view that Jewish orphans who have no near relatives and whose Christian foster parents wish to keep them, should remain with such parents provided they are socially and morally fit.

On several occasions the matter has been raised in the Dutch Second Chamber where the then Minister of Justice, a Roman Catholic, rejected the Jewish point of view. In some cases long and wearying court proceedings followed, and sometimes the children were indeed returned to the Jewish community, and in others (we know of 16) the court left the children with the non-Jewish foster parents.

But there are also at least two cases where girls, both now about 12 years old, should by court order have gone to Jewish foster parents and like the Finaly brothers mysteriously disappeared some four years ago. One, Anneke Beekman, disappeared from the home of her Catholic foster mother in Hilversum the day before the judgment, and the other, Betty Machado, was kidnapped on her way from school after she had already moved into her new Jewish home. All investigations were in vain: it is believed, however, that the children were taken across the border to a Belgian convent. Following the stir caused by the case of the Finaly brothers in France the Dutch press has given much publicity to the disappearance of the two girls.

Last month Rabbi Avraham Prins, a young Dutch Rabbi who settled in Israel half a year ago as principal of a Mizrahi school, arrived in the Netherlands on a special mission on behalf of Chief Rabbi Herzog. Officially no specification of the character of the mission has ever been given, but a report in one of the largest Dutch dailies referred to Rabbi Prins' mission as dealing "with a number of cases of children who have remained in non-Jewish families after the war." This statement is confirmed by other sources.

The sudden visit of Rabbi Prins, without any consultation with Dutch-Jewish representatives, has therefore caused some astonishment. It is true that Chief Rabbi Herzog's visit to Holland in the matter of Jewish war orphans in 1946 was greatly appreciated here. But his visit occurred at a time when the Dutch Jewish community had only just started reorganizing itself after the shattering blows it had received during the war; when the number of Jewish war orphans staying with Christian families was much larger; and last but not least, before the establishment of the State of Israel which now has diplomatic representation in Holland.

Jews here are asking how a headmaster who started work only six months ago can already be spared for a mission abroad. They are also asking themselves how Israel, which is less than a fortnight will launch her United Israel Appeal here, can afford to pay for the visits of this and a considerable number of other emissaries who come on behalf of one or other of a number of deserving causes and whose number may even increase with the abolition of exit visas.

In this connection it may be added that the Executive of the Jewish Board of Deputies was no less surprised on learning by chance a couple of weeks ago that the Chief Rabbi (who is a member of the Agudat Yisrael) had asked and obtained an audience with Queen Juliana to present a representative of the Agudat Yisrael who came to Holland to solicit financial support for a project of that party in Israel.

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	1105	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	2359	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. March 23	0045	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
	0650	EL AL	Nicosia
	0915	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	2359	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	2359	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
TUES. March 24	0600	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0900	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1230	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
WED. March 25	0515	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port Sudan, Khartoum
THURS. March 26	0140	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0915	AIR CEYLON	London
	0930	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0700	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milano, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1330	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1145	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	1600	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	2359	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
FRI. March 27	0230	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, New York
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
SAT. March 28	0400	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES. March 24	1230	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul

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International Work Camps' Success

By DAVID BEN RADAK

THE idea of international work camps has come to stay in Israel. Following the successful international camp held at Kfar Vitkin last summer, when Israel youth were first introduced to the idea, preparations are now in full swing for this summer's camp, at which a full complement of foreign volunteers, mainly students, is again expected. Camp organizers, who wish to make best possible use of the labour potential of the camp, hope to help the Hebrew University's Students Organization in building much-needed students' quarters and club-rooms, and negotiations to this effect are now in progress.

This year, Israel will also be represented for the first time at the large and popular work camps held annually all over Europe. The local Work Camp committee, made up of representatives of the Quakers and the Israel National Commission for UNESCO, plan on sending eight Israel volunteers to various camps abroad.

In the meantime, an intermediary, two-week Spring camp is due to begin next Sunday at Kfar Hassidim, and a few foreign volunteers (from Switzerland, Britain, and the U.S.) will join 15 Israel Jews and Arabs in terracing and preparatory work for gardens and play-grounds at the village Home for young delinquents run by the Ministry of Social Welfare. The home, only recently established is still in need of great improvement, and the youngsters, all under the age of 14, who do all the work themselves are unable to complete their many tasks.

The camp, which will continue till the end of *Pesach*, will be unique in the annals of international work camps, for, as the children's home is a religious institution, all participants of the camp, Jews, Moslems and Christians, will be expected to comply with the traditional observances of the festival, such as eating matzot, etc.

Quakers' Aim

In the words of Mrs. Pat Hunt, leading member of the Friends Service Committee working in Israel, and driving-force behind the international camps, their purpose is to build up international understanding through small groups working, living and learning together. Such understanding, the organizers of the camps believe, can best be attained when people from different nationalities and backgrounds work together on constructive tasks; the thousands of youth from all over the world who annually participate in such activities, return to their respective homes imbued with much broader outlooks and greater sympathy for the problems of their fellowmen, a factor which is sadly lacking in the world today. For Israelis, particularly afflicted by that provincial feeling caused by the inability to travel, these work camps are especially stimulating.

A particular aim of the Service Committee, or Quakers, in Israel is to help foster understanding between the Jews and Arabs of this country; they consider the work camps the best medium for this.

Other activities of the Quakers here include their communal centre in the Old City of Acre, where they have established their headquarters, and an agricultural project at the village of Tur'an, near Nazareth, where two American agriculturists and a veteran Swiss social worker who has seen "service" in war-torn Spain in the thirties, in the great international volunteering projects in Yugoslavia, and more recently in the Far East.

CONGRESS OF WORLD JEWISH STUDENTS HERE

NEW YORK. —

The triennial congress of the World Union of Jewish Students is to take place in Israel this summer, Mr. Brian H. Sandelson, the chairman of the World Union, will arrive in Israel next month to make the preliminary arrangements for the congress, and also for the summer visit of about 300 Jewish students from Britain and Europe.

UNGODLY POWER

This is how A.P. Press Correspondent, Elmon Fay, who was in the "front line" with U.S. troops at the Yesco Flat Ammunition dump just this week, described the blast:

You are shaken by an ungodly power. Dust obscures the light. A pressure wave surges overhead. Rocks hiss through the air, missiles are as deadly as bullets. You are not particularly frightened. You are just awed. You rise to your feet and climb out of the trench. There, towering almost overhead and climbing swiftly into a sky now turned to the dawn, is the familiar mushroom cloud. It seems too close, this cloud with colours in it. But the wind stirs and pushes it off to the east.

TEL AVIV TATTLE

Bohemians' Retreat

TILL very recently, Tel Aviv's Cafe Kassit was the headquarters of the city's genuine and aspiring bohemians. In common with similar establishments the world over, the interior decoration is drab and unattractive, and it is a must on the conscientious tourist's list of Places of Interest. Indeed, foreign visitors appear quite satisfied with the sight of a popular poet brooding over a game of chess, and the less important Tel Avivians who grace the local variation of a terrace.

Lately, however, the cafe's importance has been undermined (there is no gentler term to express it) by some women and artists of distinction, who wished to offer the serious-minded bohemian a place of greater refinement and silence than a cafe can reasonably be expected to supply. In short, the secessionists founded a club.

A flat has been rented in Rehov Zamenhoff — furnished to give atmosphere, with old-fashioned armchairs, supplied with good magazines and newspapers, stocked with home-made cakes — and most important of all, a telephone (66768) has been installed. The club may become the headquarters of those members of the Kassit crowd who care neither for the strollers along Dizengoff nor for the occasional admiring tourist.

Labour Exchanges

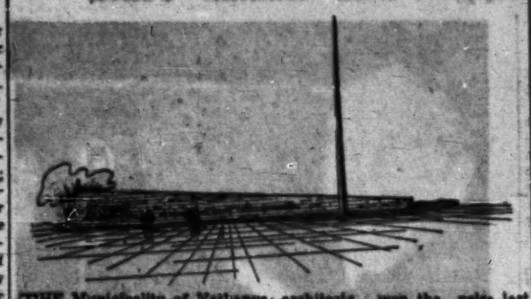
The position of those artists who used to spend their time in the cafés around the "Mograbi" is quite different. They are distinctly less bohemian in character and used the "Ginati" and the "Sales" as labour exchanges: when a musician, singer or cabaret artiste was looking for a "gig" all he had to do was to appear between noon and 2 p.m. at the "Ginati," or at the "Sales," (the branch for lesser known talents just opposite) in Ben Yehuda Street.

In the old days the "Ginati" was something of a literary café along the lines of the pre-Hitler "Herrenhof" and "Romanische" in Vienna and Berlin; with the population's permanently increasing appetite for entertainment however, the "Ginati" lost much of its literary character at the expense of cabaret atmosphere. At midday the Cultural Department of the Histadrut here made its contracts for the entertainment in hibbutsim and *ma'barot*; even Tel Aviv's night-clubs were occasionally supplied with talent. In the afternoon film agents and cinema owners gave new spice to the "Ginati" flavour. Now the "Mograbi" has become thoroughly commercialized. "Ginati" is closed, and a shoe shop has taken over the premises, including the smell of stale coffee and the taste of outmoded literary, musical and cinematic conventions.

The same fate overtook poor "Sales." Instead of inspiration the locality now offers furniture to a totally changed clientelle. The artists, having been made homeless have no choice but to crowd the "Ben Yehuda" — the only place left around the "Mograbi" suitable for members of the entertainment profession since the remaining café, the "Noga" in Rehov Pinsker around the corner, has rather too "wordly" an atmosphere (or whatever we can call the Tel Aviv equivalent) to animate the old "Ginati" and "Sales" crowds. Besides, rumour has it that the "Noga" will soon be changed into a Kaiser-Fraser showroom. That would be the ultimate in coffee ersatz . . .

MANDO

PRIZE WINNING NATHANYA MEMORIAL



THE Municipality of Nathanya recently announced a competition for architects and sculptors for a monument to be erected in memory of Nathanya's sons who fell in the War of Liberation. The site chosen for the memorial is Independence St. near the seashore.

The jury (consisting of Mr. O. Ben-Ami, Mayor of Nathanya, Sh. Forer, Nathanya's Chief Engineer, architects J. Levison, M. Fogel and the painter Nahum Guttmann) awarded the first prize for the sculpture project to Mr. Moshe Ziffer and for the architectural plan to Messrs. S. Powsner and A. Yaski. (These architects won the prize last year for a similar memorial to be erected in Tel Aviv).

The Municipality of Nathanya will carry out the prize-winning plan, according to which the whole western part of the square will be raised and paved in stone. An obelisk 20 metres high will be erected on the right-axis of the main street which will be seen both from town and seashore. Behind this obelisk a stone wall nearly 40 metres long will be built on which the names of the fallen will be inscribed and a large-scale relief by Ziffer, depicting a wounded warrior, will appear.

THEATRE NOTES

The Violent Side of O'Neill

Chamber Theatre presents Desire Under The Elms by Eugene O'Neill translated by Yair Bouris. Directed and designed by Peter Frye.

DESIRE Under the Elms' is one of Eugene O'Neill's earlier plays in which he throws the complete text book of psychology at the audience with such violence, that there is little wonder that it boomerangs. It was high time that the Israel stage presented one of the works of this very important American dramatist, but the choice of 'Desire Under The Elms' by the Chamber Theatre is, to my mind, a highly questionable one. It is a play of anger, passion and violence, with none of that human warmth and love which made such a play as "Of Mice and Men" a thing of beauty.

The play deals with the family of Ephraim Cabot. Ephraim is a tough old New England farmer who loves the hard unyielding soil of his farm with a profound passion. His three sons inherit this love for their soil, but with it goes a violent hatred of their father. The two older sons, by Ephraim's first wife, decide to clear out when they learn that the father is returning home with a young and attractive wife. The youngest son, Eben, is convinced that the farm belongs to him, and is determined to have it, as he is determined to be and have everything that is his father's. The story revolves about Eben's love for Abbie, his father's wife, and the tragedy which follows in the wake of the dark, unhappy passions which eddy and surge through three long acts.

Cramped Setting

Peter Frye directed the play with a complete lack of inhibition. He did nothing to soften the harshness of the cruelty which is inherent in the drama, nor did he do anything to make the play more beautiful, through the cramped setting which he designed. Mr. Frye should not be disturbed if the audience now and then titters or giggles in places where the play should be most serious. When I first saw 'Desire Under the Elms' in New York a great many years ago the audience had exactly the same reaction. Their titters were mainly of embarrasment and served as an occasional outlet during the long unrestrained scenes of gloom and dispair.

Zalman Lulbitsh as the tough and unrelenting father seemed the only real human being in the play. His made Ephraim understandable, with all his virulence, pride, religion and love for the tough New England soil from which he sprang. Hannah Meron played Abbie, the woman he married with an understanding and warmth which brought forth an occasional spark of sympathy for her unhappy plight, but only occasional. One of the weaknesses of the play is the fact that no-one really cares what happens to any of the people involved. Emanuel Ben Amos played Eben, the weak and ineffectual copy of his father he hated, in a wooden, rather jerky manner, which, incidently, was characteristic of much of the acting in the play. But he was good in his final scene of renunciation, when he decides to share Abbie's guilt and fate. Yosef Yadin and Pesach Ben Tuvia acted Simeon and Peter Cabot very much like a vaudeville team doing a skit on a pair of Hillbillies. The rest of the cast consisted of Yehudit Lebulah, Sindey Blake, Judith Delial, Marcel Romer, Mary Epstein, Reuven Adiv, Eitan Privez, Haim England, Avraham Rosengarten, Shimon Zuri and Eitan Privez...

IDA B. DAVIDOWITS

VISITORS' GALLERY

From Across the Lights

JOSEPH Buloff, former star of the famous 'Vilns' theatrical company and for the last 15 years a popular actor on the Yiddish and English stage in both Americas, is on his first visit to Israel. He will stay for a few months and give performances and may possibly produce a play with a local company.

Buloff told *The POST* that for the time being he has no idea of the best way of attracting 'this completely new Israel audience,' since he must first absorb this new world. Since the first world war he has starred in the successful European ventures of the Yiddish Vilna Theatre and later with the Maurice Schwartz company in America and on tour with his own group in South America, mainly in the Argentine. During the last few years he played more frequently in English and has lately been much in demand on television. His greatest success was his interpretation of the name-part in Arthur Miller's 'Death of a Salesman' on the Yiddish stage where his wife, Miss Luba Kadison, daughter of one of the founders of the Vilna company, played the role of the mother.

J. BULOFF

Buloff, who must be in his middle fifties, seemed somewhat perplexed to find that life in general and interviews with journalists in particular are much the same here as anywhere else in the world. He was in fact rather reluctant to speak about his past and his roles, and volunteered only that Russian was his mother-tongue and that he mastered the Yiddish idiom in his teens. He has played all types of roles on the Yiddish as well as on the English stage, including Ostip Dymov's 'Singer of his Sadness,' the dying "Salesman" and a murderous thug on TV.

At the moment he feels that he is in a new world both theatrically and personally.

At the moment he feels that he is in a new world both theatrically and personally.

Truth of Music

AT a press conference, arranged for Kletzki and Weissenberg by the I.P.O. on Monday, the conductor emphasized his happiness to be here and to be working with the Orchestra.

'You in Israel probably know quite well what an asset you have in your orchestra; the number of your subscribers is enormous compared with that in other musical centres of the world,' Mr. Kletzki said.

He added that in a final analysis music — which had the world over become a necessity rather than a luxury in the last quarter of a century — now probably represents the only way for men to communicate in the safe knowledge that there cannot and will not be lies.

Weissenberg wished to put on record that as far as he is in control of publicity abroad, he sees to it that he is billed not as a Bulgarian but as an Israel artist. He is an Israeli by nationality and travels on an Israel passport.

From here Weissenberg will go to Italy to "play" in a film to be directed by Roberto Rossellini. The film will consist of three shorts, one of which will be about a pianist and a great conductor. The latter will be "acted" by Toscanini himself.

Mo.

Radio Review

Voice of Zion

IT is just three years since Kol Zion Lagolah came on the air. These programmes were entrusted to the World Zionist Organization so that Jews in the Diaspora should be able to feel that they were listening to their own station in which they had a share. Forty-five minutes are devoted nightly to each of the transmissions in Yiddish, French and English. There is also a 15 minute Hebrew period which is the responsibility of the Jewish Agency's Department of Education and Culture in the Diaspora.

Kol Zion has obviously an important role in Israel's relationships with the outside world. It is the only voice on the air going out from Israel and it is of great educational and propaganda importance. The average listener abroad will not distinguish between Zionist auspices and Government auspices; consequently the content of Kol Zion's programmes has to be as official as that of Kol Yisrael, and this has necessitated a close co-operation which has been maintained in all spheres.

The Yiddish broadcasts are heard throughout Europe. Reports of Russian jamming, if authenticated, are the best tribute to its efficacy. Most European countries lack even a Jewish press and consequently Kol Zion represents the only contact with Israel and the sole source of information about life in the country. The French programmes are, of course, heard in France but the largest potential audience is in North Africa. The poverty of the North African Jewish communities means that there are proportionately few radio receivers but wherever possible families band together to listen to Jerusalem.

English Listeners

Most of the English listeners are in the British Isles, but the widespread knowledge of the language leads to the English broadcasts being heard by listeners in many scattered countries. Items in English have been quoted in the 'Times', over the B.B.C., while the news transmissions in all languages (and also over Kol Yisrael) are carefully monitored by British and U.S. listening posts and a transcript circulated among government offices, diplomatic representatives, the press etc.

Kol Zion's transcription service sends recorded programmes to many countries, principally in the Western Hemisphere. An agreement has just been reached between the Israel Consulate's Office of Information in New York and the Jewish Agency there for a full partnership in the distribution of these recordings. However, the work has in fact been proceeding for a couple of years, and Kol Zion English and music features are heard weekly over 85 stations in the United States and Canada. A number of Yiddish programmes have also been rebroadcast in America. A recent development is the inauguration of a Spanish service and already weekly features from Israel are being broadcast in 14 Latin American countries.

Many other countries turn to Kol Zion with requests for recordings e.g. Australia, Denmark, Algeria and Morocco. An attempt at direct broadcasts to South Africa proved unsuccessful for technical reasons but programmes are sent to Johannesburg and are distributed by the South African Zionist Federation as part of its cultural work throughout the country.

Poor Transmitter

The principal shortcomings of Kol Zion stem from the weakness of the transmitter. At present the broadcasts go out from a transmitter whose power is 7.5 kilowatts — a ridiculously low figure for international broadcasting. The 50 kilowatt transmitters have been in the country for years awaiting assembly, but preliminary obstacles are only now being overcome.

It is hoped that the first 50 kilowatt transmitter, for internal use over medium waves, will be in use by Independence Day; the second, for Kol Zion, could be ready three months later. This development would revolutionize the work of Kol Zion, although it would not affect the transcription service (for example only 17,000 people in all the United States listen to short-wave broadcasts from other countries). However, Europe, Africa (including South Africa) and possibly Asia, would be assured of regular clear reception instead of the present 'hit and miss' position which has discouraged many potential listeners. This discouragement has had a dampening effect on Kol Zion. Relations with listeners tend to be fortuitous. Planned listening by groups or the broadcast of any part of serial has proved impossible.

Nevertheless, a vast audience is waiting — far vaster than the Hebrew programmes of the B.B.C. or the Voice of America because of the tremendous interest in Israel among Jews and in many non-Jewish circles. This interest is waiting to be exploited and gives Israel a chance of reaching a wide listening public to whom the printed word would never penetrate.

Pick of next week's listening: "The Swedish-made Match" by Chekhov (tomorrow at 11.45); Hebrew University students' musical quiz (Sunday at 1.30); "Ticket for the Journey" by Moshe Shamir (Monday at 8.45); Anne Frank's Diary (Monday at 9); Rabbi Maimon on Chief Rabbi Kook (Wednesday at 6.45).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 497 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 463, 31.3 & 522 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.); 7.59 a.m.; 1.30, 6.15, 6.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.00 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.05 Programme Announcements. 1.10 Israel Music. 1.30 "Kibbutz Shidur." 2.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Symphony No. 94 (Haydn); Piano Concerto No. 1 (Tchaikowsky); "L'Apprenti Sorcier" (Dukas). 7.00 Variety. 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.30 Philharmonic. 8.45 Songs. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Divertimento No. 1 (Mozart); London Wind Players, Conductor: Harry Blech; Aria "Ah Perfido" (Beethoven), C.B.S. Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf, Soloist: Eileen Farrell; Fantasy for Piano & Orchestra (Franz), The Linda Orchestra Society, Conductor Thomas Scherman, Soloist: Robert Casadesus; Symphony No. 1 (Mahler), Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Dimitri Mitropoulos. 10.30 Songs. 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Purcell, Beethoven, Porro & Ibert. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Symphony No. 5 (Beethoven). 11.40 Coming Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Classics and Theatre. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.45 Classical Records (R). 3.45 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music (R). 4.45 Opera: "La Bohème" (Puccini). Acts I & II.

7.00 "Hamevaser." 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Music (R). 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers, by S. Bozes. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Melavei Malka." 9.30 Folk Dances. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

440, 226, 214, 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 p.m. Programme for Youngsters. 4.00 Music (R). 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Pre-classical Music. 5.30 Legends. 5.50 Folk Dances (R). 5.55 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Yehudiah Stolowski. 11.45 The Jerusalem Forum.

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlights. 11.30 Melavei Malka. 11.35 "Heard & Read." 11.45 Israeli Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.6, 215, 225 & 230 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.34 Opera. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.45 Friday Night Concert. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

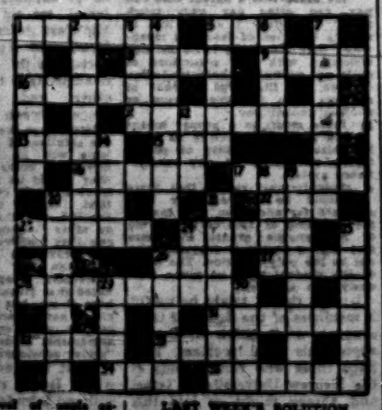
Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.33 Music. 6.59 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Saturday Night Programme. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 30.53 M.): 6.30-7.30 p.m. News, News Talk, Radio Album.

Tomorrow: 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, Parliamentary Review, Programme Parade, London Letter.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 5-5.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.); What America is Reading, Tomorrow: Education in America.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Post on earth. 5. Dust supper. 8. It may be picked. 9. It's one for Dora (for Tel Mikol). 10. He does a cooking task. 11. May be light on the table. 12. It may have a hand. 17. Pair Moses's parchment. 14. A fight to pass. 15. Become ecstasy. 16. We eat the pronouns of myself. 18. Cut a capital from the dale. 21. At noon a small sea there may be a time. 24. The gun can be used in it. Feeling like. 27. Oh, other wives (Ruth). 29. Hundred years! 31. Why to cause flying. 33. Of, or from, plus a lovely morning. 35. Though not for any old 36. green. 34. Council of angle ar- 38. Loaded to a way.

DOWN. — 1. For the judge. 2. A general concerning wrath Act of Esth. 3. Put your feet for contemptible. 4. Sparrow-hawk. 5. Queen of old Scot. 6. One of Noah's hell and hell pit-ple. 7. Not a sign of carelessness. 11. Manna from the Congo region. 14. Adored. 15. It comes to mind. 16. You can eat other to'd do which is taken a back. 20. A reason to punish? 21. Troubled upon control supreme. 22. Stained. Channel to be sweet. 23. Scandal to order. 25. It can be a difficult 26. Fish that got any change 28. of it in the water about

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Sport-s. 5. Plot. 10. Rover. 11. Elf. 12. Ship-s. 13. Mailing. 15. W-ave. 18. Our. 19. Centre-fold. 21. Mooped. 22. S-Vow. 23. Awe. 24. Dinner. 26. Chase-s. 29. Rig. 31. Heron. 32. Salutes. 34. Lind. 35. Lone. 36. Mute. 37. Sweet. 38. Desire.

DOWN. — 1. Slow. 2. Spleen. 3. Fig. of. Tyrant. 4. Sails. 7. Fat-s. 8. Ra. 12. Sweet. 14. Rasp-ish. 15. Sense. 17. Rose. 19. Cloud. 20. Mirth. 21. Mute. 25. Angular. 27. Dinner. 28. All. 29. Rumour. 30. Re-lit. 33. Pond. 35. Sick. 36. Tea.

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FOUR YEARS OF SHA'AR HA'ALIYAH

'Every Jew Has the Right...'

By Ya'acov Friedler

SHA'AR Ha'aliyah, "gateway of the return," the Jewish Agency's large immigrant reception camp just outside Haifa, is four years old this month. During these four years, every fourth Jew in the country, and every second immigrant, had passed through the camp to be sent on to his new future.

At the height of mass immigration in March 1951, 19,000 newcomers entered the camp in one month, and 17,000 whose future had been roughly sketched out in their few days' stay, left it. The average monthly "intake" during four years and 400,000 newcomers, has been 6,000. Now, only about 700 immigrants arrive monthly, and the 250 dunam camp, with its hundreds of huts and services geared to high pressure, is almost empty.

Under the selective immigration introduced several months ago, all healthy persons are allowed to enter. But those suffering from skin, eye or venereal diseases are also considered "healthy." In four years, the camp has perfected methods of mass treatment which in about two months can permanently cure these ills. Sufferers from TB, mental diseases, tropical ulcers and cancer are generally not given immigration permits; but if a sufferer is a member of a healthy family, he is allowed to come in. Social cases, widows with children, old people without relatives and some TB patients for whom Malben has promised to care, are also allowed to come. Even with selection, 50 per cent of present immigrants need protracted medical treatment, and another 15 per cent are social cases.

New arrivals from Libya at Sha'ar Ha'aliyah. Photo by Mahlstock

Frank Talk

When a ship arrives (about once a week now) the 200 immigrants are taken to the camp and the 130 unfit separated. The healthy are given a frank talk on the country's economic situation and are told exactly what the Agency can offer them. Officials try to persuade the newcomers to join a work village rather than opt for a ma'abara. At the village, five days work a week are guaranteed, a house is immediately provided surrounded by five dunam of "auxiliary farm." Household equipment, a bed, two woollen blankets and provisions for the first ten days are also given free. At the ma'abara no work is guaranteed, housing is in huts, and only one blanket and food for four days are given. Often the officials invite newcomers already settled in work villages to talk to the newest immigrants, which in many cases helps them make up their minds.

But certain political groups, anxious to wreck the Agency's plan for the sake of making trouble, work overtime urging the newcomers not to go wherever the Agency wants to send them. Once they told newcomers that Tirat Hacarmel, a few miles south of the camp, was near the Jordan border and dangerous. They also specialize in sowing community and religious distrust among Israel's newest citizens.

A large part of present immigration is the "young aliyah," distinct from "youth aliyah." These are 16-18-year-olds, mainly from North Africa. Because there is not enough "spiritual selection" among these groups, they have a bad name. One girl of doubtful character and one lad with a police record can "spoil" a whole group, making it unwanted in the kibbuts that is supposed to train it. Because there is no selection, many parents hesitate to send their youngsters with these groups, again lowering the standard. One third of them do not stay in the kibbutz, and become a great problem. Too young for the labour exchange, if they do not join the Army they invariably come into conflict with the law. A delegation is now going to North Africa to raise the standard of these groups by selection.

At the moment, there are 725 immigrants in Sha'ar Ha'aliya. Of these, 250, mainly children, are in the recently established isolation centre receiving free treatment for trachoma and bilharzia, the scab-like skin disease, which if not treated ultimately maddens or kills. The children are not only cured but taught to become citizens. When they leave the camp, after two months of painful treatment, which becomes easier for them to bear because it is for their own good (which they realize much faster than their parents) they have absorbed enough of the rudiments of citizenship to make them assets to the country. They do not forget that Israel is saving them from slow death and teaching them to live.

Then there are 130 social cases, 100 in the camp's hospital or old age home and another 200 waiting for their relatives to be cured. The old and broken, remnants of the Orient's ghettos, have their first taste of a clean bed and honest care at the camp, in the very evening of their lives, during which dreams of such treatment were seldom.

Manners and Cutlery

With its one time staff of 400 reduced to 100 with 30 more to be dismissed after Passover, the camp is still far too large for present needs, although it must be kept in reserve for whenever one of the earth's four corners decided to rid itself of its Jews. The cost of keeping a newcomer at the camp is from 700 to 900 prutot daily, which allows three meals. Children get five meals, including eggs, milk and fruit. The only drawback is that because the treatment is so much better than most of the newcomers have been used to, they are not anxious to move out. In previous years, food was given to each family, and father ate the best, while the family had to make do with his left-overs. Parents objected when a separate children's dining room was recently opened, arguing that it was their right to decide what their children ate. The camp director, Mr. Y. Weissberger held out and the children are not allowed to take food out of the dining room, although they may have second helpings apart from assuring them proper rations they are taught to eat at tables with manners and cutlery. Mr. Weissberger is proud when the food is ladelled out and the children wait until each is served before beginning the meal. "Israel would be worthwhile, if it had done nothing else but teach these children to take their place in society," he thinks.

Beyond Teaching

In the adults' dining room, things are different. Tables remain empty, the newcomers take their food and shuffle out to the comfort of the floors in their huts. They would as soon let their wives walk undressed as eat in public. "Beyond teaching, they are the interest we pay for their children," as one of the staff put it.

What's regretting that immigration has slowed down, Mr. Weissberger takes comfort from the proper and personal treatment newcomers can enjoy. He is convinced that Israel is doing right in taking even the infirm and sick, rescuing them from a living death of misery. It is a tonic to visit the camp to see how funds are spent to make fellow Jews healthy and fit to live with.

How About It Honey ?

"WHAT a woman in Israel must demand of her husband is good moral character, ability to work, a reasonable amount of cash, personal clothing and some kitchen utensils to start off the marriage... A street acquaintance or an attempted "pick-up" isn't just for immoral purposes; frequently it only means that here is a lonely chap searching for a wife." (From a reader's letter in **The Jerusalem Post** of March 13)

* * *

That whistle that you hear while walking
Down busy Allenby,
Is not the wolf a-stalking,
But me, lonely me.
It's not another "pick-up"
Nor just a casual date
It's a lover pure and simple
Searching for his mate.
I don't have much to give you,
(I'm a Pakid Hamdinah),
Yet I'll cherish and protect you
And we'll raise a family.
Though we'll have no dira lueza
Nor shikun vatikim,
We'll live on tabeela
And make believe it's cream.
We'll warm our hands in winter
O'er a kumkum hashmali.
While you defrost the fillet
And I shall brew the tea.
And when we grow old together
With our children by our side
We'll tell them of the manner
In which you became my bride.
With weeping and with laughter
The story will be told,
How we started life with a kumkum
And with our hearts of gold.

MICHAEL ERIC SHOHET
Tel Aviv

PERSONALITY PORTRAIT

Green-Fingers

HELEN Morgenthau Fox is a lady of regal bearing and couture, but there is nothing high-heeled about her manner — and she has wiry, knotted hands. Helen Fox is known in the States for her "green fingers," and the books and numberless articles on gardening which resulted from her stubborn refusal to be a society hostess and no more.

In the days when Helen Fox ventured into serious horticulture, it was ladylike and even fashionable to supervise one's gardening staff and snip off rose hips, but not grub around in the dirt and peer into microscopes. Asked by a publisher to "feminise" her Ph. D. thesis on lilies, she began a series of books ranging from vegetable cuisine to the influence of Descartes' philosophy on French formal landscape gardens; this last, based on Henri Le Notre's creation at Versailles and Chantilly, will appear next year.

Generous Scale

Mrs. Morgenthau Fox, whose estate "Foxden" was famed for parties and princely hospitality, is the other side of Helen Fox. She and her brother Henry Morgenthau prefer planning on a generous scale. Whether it is launching the Independence Bond Drive, managing millions and millionaires, or firmly guiding their horde of grandchildren, the Morgenthaus do it in a big way, and usually get big results.

Unlike her brother, who commutes between New York and Jerusalem with unflagging energy, Mrs. Fox had never been in Israel before this wild and freakish March: for several days she saw bits of Israel through pelting rain and sleet, and pronounced herself delighted with everything except the somewhat unimaginative way Israel housewives cook available food. Orientals seemed to get the most out of local spices.

Why didn't we use chives instead of onion, and why wasn't there any pepper asked Helen Fox, a herbalist of no mean standing. She exchanged technicalities with Hebrew University botanists, and recipes with Molly Lyons Bar-David. Helen Fox had encountered in her travels most regional *chef d'oeuvres*, from birds-nests to *bouillabaisse*, but it was my privilege to introduce her to the King of Felafel. The introduction was tempered with a warning against picturesque vendors whose wares are not liable to agree with tourist digestion.

G.C.

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Hats Blossom Out

Sketched by DIANA HUGHES-HUGHES

The hat formula for summer 1953 demands flowers. Renee Pavy designs the larger type with an arum lily almost as part of the brim, and puts florets far forward on a tiny toque, matching them in bracelet form on a short glove.

SCHOOLGIRL IN SLACKS

LONDON. — The father of a girl aged 13 sent home from school because she wore slacks, won an appeal against his conviction and fine on a summons for the girl's non-attendance.

The Liverpool County Sessions Appeals Committee allowed the appeal of Ernest Spiers, against the conviction and fine of 10s. imposed on him by the Warrington magistrates last December.

The chairman (Mr. A.E. Jalland, Q.C.), said that after seeing the girl, Eva, in court dressed in her slacks, the Appeals Committee was of opinion that they were "altogether seemly and unlikely to arouse comment." He suggested that the parents, who had told the committee that the girl wore slacks in the winter because she had had rheumatic fever, should let the school medical officer examine her.

Mr. George Bean, for Warrington Education Committee, told the Appeals Committee that after being absent from a secondary modern school for about a year because of rheumatic fever the girl was sent to school on many occasions in the winter wearing slacks. She was sent home because that dress was against school rules unless backed up by medical authority.

Miss Kathleen Nancy Hardy, acting head mistress, was asked to give the reason for the rule against slacks. She answered: "They are considered unseemly and unhygienic."

Dr. E.H. Moore, Warrington School Medical Officer, said that a child who had suffered from rheumatic fever should be warmly clad, but the wearing of trousers would not be any particular help.

BRIDGE

A LUCKY GAMBLE

By JERUSALEMITE

We reproduce today for the benefit of our readers a hand which was genuinely played in the United States. The choice of the opening lead was responsible for full five playing tricks! Here is the lay-out:

	S. 8 6 H. 9 6 5 D. A K Q J 10 4 C. J 9	
S. — H. A K J D. 9 8 7 6 2 C. 10 9 6 2		S. A K J 10 9 H. — D. 5 3 C. K Q 7 5 4 3
	S. Q 7 5 4 3 2 H. Q 10 8 7 4 3 2 D. — C. —	

The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
1D	3C	—	2D
—	3S	—	4H
—	5C	—	6C
—	7C	7H	Db
—	—	—	

East's seven bid was entirely logical. If West had first-round control of diamonds, as announced by his cue-bid, they would make the grand slam. Unfortunately, however, the bid led West to a logical conclusion, which boomeranged.

On lead against seven hearts West reasoned, that if his side could make seven clubs, East must be void of diamonds. West did not want to run the risk of yanking what might be East's only trump by laying down the king of hearts to take a peek at dummy. He led a diamond right off the bat. All six of South's spades went off on the diamonds, before West was able to ruff with the knave of hearts — which would have made a trick anyway. Down 500 points — less than the value of a mere game for East-West!

What a difference if West opens the heart king and then continues with the ace and the knave!

Bidding Contest

With reference to the Bridge Column of the 13th instant our readers are advised that the last day of entries is set for Sunday the 22nd, and not the 15th as erroneously stated.

gardening notes

Sub-Irrigation

House plants in pots cannot always be watered adequately from above. If the soil is very dry or the whole plant is flaccid, set the pot into a bucket of water to half its height and remove when the soil is thoroughly soaked. The same should sometimes be done with plants whose leaves cover the top soil and with large potted palms and ferns. Smaller plants can also be watered from below by keeping the pot in a saucer filled with water until the soil refuses to take any more water. Always remove the stale water from the saucer after watering.

Care of Leaves

Keep leaves dust free and always remove to the base all dead or yellow leaves and withered flowers, with a sharp knife. For cleaning smooth and large leaves of foliage plants such as *Ficus Riastica, Aspidistra* or *Colocasia* (elephant's ear) support each leaf carefully and clean with a soft dry paint brush. Do not handle the leaves more than necessary. This or washing the leaves with a soft sponge should be done once a week. Plants with smaller leaves should be syringed with the fine rose of the watering can or sprayer. Plants with hairy or fuzzy leaves like *Gloxinia, Primula*, etc., do not like water on their leaves and should not be washed or sprayed.

Cultivation

Cultivation (Kiltur or idur shithi) means the shallow loosening of the surface soil around the plant and is one of the most important ways of keeping plants healthy. Cultivation breaks the crust formed on the surface after the wet soil has dried and permits the intake of fresh air, it kills the weeds and forms a dust mulch around the plant which conserves moisture in the soil. The surface soil of pot plant should be cultivated with a small knife or fork, about one cm. deep once a week or fortnight. It is not necessary to cultivate any deeper than one cm. and special attention should be paid so as not to destroy the shallow roots such as those of the *Tradescantia* (Yehudi Hanoded) ferns and others.

The proper time for cultivation is one or two days after thorough watering when the soil is partly dry and small cracks appear on the surface. It is best to leave the plant unwatered one or two days after cultivation if the soil has not dried up too much.

You should not however cultivate plants in non-sandy, heavy clay or other heavy garden soil (brown or black in colour) when the soil is wet because it tends to become hard and to form puddles. You may cultivate this soil only if it cracks and if the top soil when pressed between the fingers breaks apart and does not stick to your hand.

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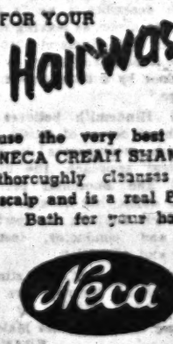
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On Cooking Cabbage

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

CABBAGE has earned a bad reputation only because it is so often poorly cooked. The aroma gets through the house and out of the vegetable as often as not. Cabbage should be boiled with hardly any water, over a quick flame, and the vegetable gently stirred about so that all parts of it get the liquid during the cooking. When tender hardly any water should be left in the pan. This should be drained off and saved for soup stock or gravy. Quick cooking brightens the colour and brings out the taste; slow cooking destroys the vitamins. Do not on any account press the cabbage or squeeze the precious juice out in any way — just drain it. Cooked this way, with a lump of margarine and a bit of salt and pepper, cabbage makes a tasty side dish. It goes without saying, of course, that cabbage should be cooked in a closely covered pot.

Made as above, with a bit of sugar and lemon added, cabbage makes a delightful dish. Or you can use even less water and more fat, and let the vegetable half-fry during the cooking. This is particularly good with red cabbage. Some people like a bit of carraway seed in this dish.

Cabbage in Lebenia

1 medium cabbage (1½ kilos about), ¼ cup cold water, 3 cups thick strained lebenia, 2 tbsps. margarine, 1 cup flour, ½ cup mild vinegar, ½ cup sugar, Salt to taste.

Shred cabbage and add water. Cook in frying pan for five minutes. Drain off excess liquid. Add lebenia and margarine. Blend flour, vinegar and sugar and stir in. Cook three minutes longer. Add salt.

Creamed Cabbage

Pour hot white sauce over drained cooked cabbage, add a sprinkling of paprika. A sprinkling of cheese is nice over this.

White Sauce for Cabbage (above)

2 tbsps. margarine, 1 tbsp. flour, 1 cup milk, Salt and pepper.

Melt margarine, add flour and toast lightly. Pour in milk and seasoning. Stir until thick and smooth.

Stuffed Cabbage

This recipe will stretch your slim meat ration to a couple of good meals. Jewish cooks know this dish as *holishkes, sarma, praakes* or *galuptzi*, depending on where their mothers came from.

½ kilo chopped beef, ½ cup uncooked rice, 1 egg, 1 onion, grated, 1 carrot, grated, 1½ tsp. salt, 10 or 12 cabbage leaves, ¼ cup lemon juice, or vinegar, ½ cup sugar (if you use less lemon or vinegar, you can use less sugar), 2 tbsps. tomato puree. Water to cover.

Combine chopped meat, rice and egg. Grate in onion and carrot. Add salt. Blanch cabbage leaves by covering them with boiling water for 2 or 3 minutes. Drain cabbage leaves. Place a ball of the meat mixture in the centre of each cabbage leaf and roll up, tucking in the ends securely. Place close together in a heavy frying pan, add the other ingredients and enough water to cover. Cover tightly and cook over moderate heat 30 minutes. Reduce heat and simmer 20 minutes. Bake in the oven 20 minutes to brown on top, turning once to brown under sides. Hot water may be added in small quantities if necessary during the baking period.

Cabbage and Carrot Salad

1 cup chopped carrots, 2 cups shredded cabbage, 2 sliced onions, ¼ cup chopped parsley, ½ cup mayonnaise. Just mix and chill. It's refreshing.

Cole Slaw

1 young cabbage, ½ cup thick lebenia (strained), ½ cup sugar (or less), ½ cup vinegar (or less), 1 tsp. salt. Beat lebenia, sugar, vinegar and salt together with an egg beater. Shred cabbage and combine with this dressing just before serving.

Cabbage Soup

Another way to use your meat ration. Or you may find some of the powdered soups and cubes now on the market go well in the dish in place of meat.

1 kilo cabbage, 1 onion (green will do), Salt to taste, Meat to taste, Meat or fish or powdered soup or cube, 2 litres boiling water, 1 carrot, ½ cup lemon juice, 4 tbsps. sugar.

Thickening

1 tbsp. browned flour 1 tbsp. fat ½ cup soup.

Shred or chop cabbage and onion. Salt lightly and let stand about 45 minutes or until it sweats. Squeeze out the moisture. Sear the meat(or dissolve the powder or cube) in the pot in which soup is to be cooked. When brown on all sides, add the cabbage and continue to sear meat and vegetables. When light brown, stir in the boiling water, add grated or diced carrot and the seasonings. Cook over a low heat about one and a half hours. Make a thickening of the above ingredients. Add this to the soup to cook for about 15 minutes.

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THE YOUNG WRITER'S PLIGHT

By PHILIP TOYNBEE

It is usual now for young writers to complain that talent and honourable intentions are not enough to earn them a living. They often point out that they did well enough during the war, and that their economic conditions have sharply deteriorated since 1945. The depressing truth is that there was an unnatural book boom during the war throughout the belligerent countries, when people were confronted with long and unexpected periods of leisure which had to be filled in one way or another. This gave writers a false sense of security, from which they are painfully recovering only now.

An intelligent and unembittered young English author writes that "Publishers have been ironical enough for their fundamental cupidity by authors who do not realise that publishers are men of business, not men of letters." This, surely, is the hard, irreducible fact of the situation. The cruelty of the situation is that the young writer either realises this fact too thoroughly, and writes badly to suit a bad market, or else he absurdly and gratuitously defies the taste of the age into which he has been born.

Affirmation or Disillusion

"I agree," writes Harold Nicolson, critic, essayist and historian "that the present phase of disintegraing belief is unpropitious to literature. I agree that the presence of a 'Light Programme' (B.B.C. programme catering for popular taste) public is somewhat discouraging. I know that young people have been brought up to regard hope as silly and despair as grand. But the hour must be approaching when writers get bored with disillusion; when they begin to feel that affirmation as a self, is richer than denial; when they realise that integration requires more intelligence than analysis; and when they see themselves as the bright harbingers of a romantic revival. Yet if they conceive of their audience as composed either of their own relations, or of the great library public, they will be discouraged from this great adventure."

No writer of this generation, now in their early sixties, could be more sympathetic to the young than Mr. Nicolson. Yet he received an instant and angry riposte from a young writer who wrote that "for myself I believe in hope and affirmation, as strongly as Mr. Nicolson, but anybody expecting some latter-day Wordsworth to sing 'Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive' about Marshall Aid or NATO has hopelessly misjudged the temper of the times, whose keynote is dour determination, not crusading gaiety."

Spirit of the Times

This is not an English phenomenon alone. A distressed boredom with the heaviness of the times has pervaded the younger generation of writers in many countries. Twenty years ago the young, usually in violent opposition to their governments, had a sense of their own importance, and of their ability to affect contemporary events. Today young writers see colossal juggernaut States rolling against each other; they see society changing or stagnating according to absurd laws of its own, and they lack even the stimulus of rebellion. The existentialist movement in France insists on a sort of despairing individual courage in the face of a world which is impossibly "absurd." This spirit, after the first novelty has evaporated, is not likely to produce a very exuberant literature.

The two quoted passages exhibit a disagreement on possible moods and tones. Even more severe must be the disagreement, or rather the mutual misunderstanding, on the economics of the writing profession. The two aspects are not easily differentiated, for it is a sad but obvious fact that a man who is paid three guineas for an occasional article has a different, and perhaps a less "affirmative" attitude to life than a novelist whose books have caught the imagination of the "library public."

What remains true and depressing is that the serious modern writer does not get the audience which he feels that he deserves. There are also serious, but bewildered, readers who never read the books which they think that they deserve. Some benevolent act of brokerage should be possible here.

RAPHAEL MOHAR — STILL LIFE
Oil. From the artists' current exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House.

GORKI ON THE JEWS

By ISRAEL KARNIELI

In the light of recent events, the following condensed account of a conversation with Maxim Gorki published here for the first time, will be of special interest. Dr. Karnieli had access to Gorki, who was then (in 1924) living incognito at Sorento in Italy, by virtue of his connection with the publishing house "Znanya." His penetrating analysis of Shimon Frug, the Yiddish poet, entitled "Songs of Redemption," published in the leading literary journal "Obrazovanie" earned him the praise and approbation of the famous Russian author.

I was ushered into his study and waited a few minutes before he entered. From a high pedestal, Michelangelo's Moses looked down in all his majesty and on the walls were paintings by famous Italian masters.

He came in and welcomed me. It was years since we had seen each other and we settled down to a long conversation, in the course of which we touched on Hebrew literature. I was surprised to hear how much he was at home here, for he spoke of Bialik, Tchernichowsky, Peretz and Schneour with great understanding.

He listened intently when I told him about the pioneer movement in Eretz Israel. He asked for details and cried out in astonishment:

"You will set the world an example with your social institutions. That is the best way of rejuvenating a society, so long suffering and deteriorating under the heel of exploitation and poverty. We in Russia cannot realise our Communism through the goodwill of the workers. That is why the rulers must employ force to attain their ends. We cannot take pride in such achievements as yours."

Russian Anti-Semitism

When I broached the sad subject of the position of the Jews in Russia, he sighed and said:

"As friend to friend, I must confess that I am sorely concerned on that score. It is true that anti-Semitism has been officially banned in Russia, but what gives reason for fear is social anti-Semitism. Were it not for the fear of the authorities, this hapless people would have been destroyed long ago. The Russian workers in the factories torment and nag their fellow Jewish workers without respite."

"Would pogroms be possible today as they were in the days of the Czar?"

"Yes, quite. Do not forget that the Russian takes in anti-Semitism together with his mother's milk. The mother frightens her child with the *Ehid*, the symbol of all the world's troubles, and when he goes to school, both parents and teachers foster hatred of the Jew who killed their Lord... Most responsible for this aberration are the priests, and many Russian writers have had their hand in it too. Gogol, Dostoievsky, Chekhov and others instil this poison into the hearts of admiring adolescents who drink in every word they write. It is difficult to uproot such an evil all at once. Even Tolstoy, the saint, could not free himself of this base influence. Witness his attitude to the Jewish people after the pogroms of Kishinoff and Homel: Vladimir Korolenko, Leonid Andreyev and I begged him to affix his signature to the circular of protest which we drew up against the massacres, but he failed to respond."

The Jewish Fate

"When I view the development of events," Gorki continued, "my heart weeps for the sad plight of the Jewish people, the people which for 2,000 years has been subjected to persecution and indignity despite the fact that it has given humanity its code of ethics and the Book of Books."

He remained silent for a while and then said:

"I do not pretend that the Jewish people are a nation of saints; yet, they are not altogether guilty either. For it is as clear as day that there are many Jewish idealists who strive to improve conditions for humanity as a whole and sacrifice their lives for their ideals."

Gorki ended by quoting Bialik:

Who knows what tears will be shed
What storms upon our heads will crash
Till a strong and mighty godly wind
The cloud drives deserteward.

English Letters in Israel Schools

By SH. J. KAHN

TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH LITERATURE. — TWENTIETH CENTURY AMERICAN LITERATURE.—A Book of Verse (English and American), English and American Fiction and Non-Fiction Prose. Edited by the Committee on English Studies, Education Department, State of Israel. Published by the Department of Education, Municipality of Tel Aviv-Jaffa. pp. 110, 117, 111, and 348.

In our surveys of contemporary literature, we do wrong to neglect the textbook, which is, in effect, a compulsory best-seller for the younger generation. And in view of the shaky state of English instruction in our schools, it is essential that we give these newly-introduced readers, for the upper grades of the *gymnasia* (11th and 12th years), our sympathetic but critical attention.

The forewords all stress the experimental nature of these editions, and one apologetically attributes the slenderness of the verse anthology to the urgent need for instructional materials. Also, we are told, further publications are in the offing, including "Selections from Shakespeare": the picture presented by these four volumes is thus neither final nor complete.

However, the very nature of an "experiment" invites criticism, since the term advertises its own imperfection. And surely our present generation of students is too small and too precious to be guinea pigs when they might be given an adequate diet. The time is ripe, then, for a consideration of the principles and methods employed by the Committee.

Sound Principles

In certain respects, these volumes are praiseworthy. Their use of the principle (also recently adopted by the Hebrew University) that "English" is to be interpreted linguistically, and not in a narrow geographic sense, puts Israel in the vanguard of English instruction throughout the world; it is a principle that the English people themselves, at home and throughout the Commonwealth, are only beginning to put into practice. Our students deserve to study the best writings in the English language, within the range of their abilities and needs, whether they have appeared in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, New York — or Montreal, Melbourne, Johannesburg, for that matter.

On the whole, these selections are good; there is little here that is second-rate and unworthy of close study. Introducing the prose collection by six selections from the magnificent Authorised Version of the Bible is an excellent idea.

Controversial Standards

However, the 20th-century Americans might have been better represented, and the relative failure may be one of principle. The foreword to that volume states "that one of the aims of education is to help young people do, in a better way, those things which they would do anyway," and stresses that the "environment, interests, and limited language ability" of our students was constantly kept in mind. But thus one may train one's sights too low; a truer concept of education is that of cultivation, a "leading forth" of the student which develops new abilities and interests and, instead of accepting the student's limitations, forces him to stretch himself and transcend them.

The American selections, while not without literary merit, seem to have been intended largely to appeal to the rural, social, and patriotic interests of our youth, and would lend themselves more, perhaps, to discussion of the "issues" they contain than of their aesthetic qualities.

But literary excellence, in the fullest sense, is the best guarantee of "interest" and "teachability." I should have liked to see Sinclair Lewis better represented than by his somewhat preachy "Land"; and the interest of Pearl Buck's "The Enemy" and Ernie Pyle's reportage on the "Break-Through in Normandy" may be too journalistically transient. O Henry's "The Cop and the Anthem" strikes me as a rather silly story — surely not his best. Eugene O'Neill's "Ile" is a powerful one actor, but should our students be expected to master the dialect used by his sailors?

Of course, the "Twentieth Century American" volume was the first in this series to appear (as it will be the first to be revised, at a teachers' conference this Spring), and memories of the recent war may have influenced the selections. In any case, the "Twentieth Century English" are given a better-balanced representation, including four popular selections from "Adventures in English Literature" (Inglis, Cooper, *et al*), the American textbook formerly used which these volumes supplant and supplement. But why shy away from such giants as Joyce, Lawrence, and Eliot? Our youth are capable of absorbing them.

Technique of Presentation

The major fault of these textbooks, however, is not so much the *quality* of the materials they contain (each selection must finally be criticized in the light of the total curriculum and much classroom experience) as the manner of their presentation. It is unfortunate, in the first place, to represent a novel, essay, or speech by a chapter or brief excerpt, but when no attempt is made to place that selection in the context from which it has been torn the misfortune is doubly compounded. Most of the selections are units, of a sort, in themselves, but there are no dates; inadequate notes; and no introductions distinguishing the English from the Americans, telling the occasions of the speeches, who the characters in the novels are, or in what situation they find themselves as the chapter opens.

Such information should ideally be available to the student as he reads in the volumes themselves, and would be well worth the slight increase in cost. The less convenient expedient of a separate "Pupil's Guide" to all the readings is being adopted, together with separate "Teachers' Guides" to each of the volumes. These must be eagerly awaited.

Finally, there is no reason why a text produced by a Government committee should not be edited with at least the same care that a commercial publisher would give to his products. The careless proofreading may perhaps be a result of the cheap printing job (and a note of gratitude is due the Municipality of Tel Aviv-Jaffa for the exceptionally low prices, in today's market conditions), but there is no excuse for errors in the text. "The Art of Political Lying" is by Dr. Arbuthnot, and not by Swift; no mention is made of the crucial fact that Defoe's "Journal of the Plague Year," in a section consisting of otherwise genuine "Letters, Diaries and Biography," was a work of fiction written half a century after the event; and the selection from Lincoln's Second Inaugural is printed as part of The Gettysburg Address! But these, and other, imperfections can easily be removed in subsequent editions.

The Committee on English Studies is to be congratulated on its energetic pioneering.

CALLING THE TUNE

A COMPOSER'S WORLD — HORIZONS AND LIMITATIONS. Harvard University Press. 222 pp. $3.75.

"As long as stylistic arrangements do not serve a higher moral purpose, they are bound to become ridiculous, once the first charm of novelty has worn off." This is one of the famous composer's statements of principle in his Charles Eliot Norton Lectures, 1949-50.

Hindemith's position regarding the twelve-tone technique is summed up in these words: "The idea is to take the twelve tones of our chromatic scale, select one of its some 400 million permutations and use it as the basis for the harmonic (and possibly melodic) structure of a piece. This construction... ignores the validity of harmonic and melodic values..." Scorning the claim that it is possible, by this stylistic method, to write pieces in C Major, Hindemith describes it as "a procedure as direct as leaving one's house in New England through the front door and entering the back door by a little detour via Chicago."

Paul Hindemith believes in the ethical power of music. His spectrum encompasses the philosophical approach, the intellectual and emotional perception of music, but he also deals with such subjects as performers and conductor, instruments and education.

Highly competent and stimulating, these lectures are in every respect worthy of the composer of "Mathis der Maler."

FRANGO

ART IN ISRAEL

ISRAEL, LIFE AND LETTERS. Published by the American Fund for Israel Institutions.

The January issue of this magazine is devoted to the exhibition of seven Israel painters, Ardon-Bronstein, Castel, Gutmann, Jancu, Mocady, Rubin, and Zaritzky, at present touring Boston, Pittsburgh and New York.

James Plaut, who selected the exhibition, states in a leading article the reasons for his selection. They are excellent reasons and the present reviewer, who was one of those mentioned by Plaut as having called this exhibition "incomplete and unrepresentative" confesses himself convinced. Alfred Werner, in his article "Representative Artists," gives well-observed profiles of the seven. Mordecai Ardon-Bronstein discusses the basic problems of "The Art in Israel" in a thoughtful essay in which he says: "When he paints the soil of Jerusalem as the soil of his own day, the painter himself has changed and has gradually transformed himself into soil and earth. Henceforward a kind of miracle takes place, a miracle than which nothing can be more natural." I fully agree with Elias Newman's not altogether positive criticism of Gamzu's book in his contribution "Of Art Criticism", even if I cannot fully agree with his statement that Israel's art critics are "journalists or reporters who spent a short time in Paris."

The magazine is splendidly illustrated. If future exhibitions of Israel artists, promised by Mr. Plaut, are equally well covered by "Israel, Life and Letters," the collected issues of this publication would be an excellent substitute for a badly needed handbook about Israel Art. The study of this publication makes one all the more regret the lack of a serious art magazine here. The Norman Fund could give its assistance to a venture of this kind; the institutions which it subsidizes would have at their disposal one of the essential means of cultural penetration.

Th. F.M.

Industrial Design

"Mirkam Ta'asiyati," or "Industrial Design," is a little folder issued by the Products Development Service of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It draws the attention of manufacturers to the advantages to be derived from improved design of their products. This modest beginning of a much needed propaganda drive is to be welcomed and deserves to be continued on a larger scale. Illustrations demonstrating good and bad design of the same object would be useful.

M.

Life and Letters

Fundamentals of Israel

One of the most generous benefactors of the Hebrew University, Mr. Silas B. Perry, to whose endowment the "Perry Foundation for Biblical Research" owes its existence, has written his personal confession of faith, now published by the University in Hebrew and English under the title "The Light that Guides." It is an unpretentious exposition of a strong belief in the moral foundations of the Jewish religion and the inherent goodness of man.

University Women Scholarships

The British Federation of University Women has granted a residential scholarship to Dr. Ruth Kestenberg-Gladstein, Jerusalem, for the continuation of her studies on the social and legal history of the Jews in Bohemia.

Whereas in the last six years four fellowships were awarded by the International Federation of University Women to candidates recommended by the Israel Federation, this year's awards all went to other countries, viz. four to India, and one each to Britain, Australia, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, and Austria.

Bible Beats Talmud

At last the literary event for which many have been waiting has come to pass. After a neck-and-neck race for 10 weeks, the new revised version of the Bible has moved up from second to first place on the American best-sellers list, to displace Miss Talbiah Beatsheed's famous autobiography.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

A hand from Europe and one from America clutch a flaming torch. It rises above the Atlantic Ocean, a symbol of strength and faith uniting in nothing in the greatest alliance the world has ever seen in peacetime.

This alliance is NATO, (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.) It was born out of the pains of World War II and would respect the determination of the leaders of the Western World.

To America goes the main credit for developing NATO from a difficult start in which it looked for a time as though European jealousies were going to strangle it. But difficulties were brushed aside, fears of the smaller nations protected in with the determination that they too, could be good partners and friends.

It is fitting that America should issue this stamp in honour of NATO.

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ECHO OF YESTERDAY

THE LANDSMEN. By Peter Martin. Little, Brown, Boston, 376 pp. $3.75.

This is a promising first novel, but odd and unbalanced in many ways. It was written by a radio mechanic born in Brooklyn who knows the "Staedtel" in the Russian pale from hearsay only, a man in his middle forties. He tries his hand at a most difficult technique invented by a master story-teller, Hergesheimer: each of the chapters tells the story in the first person, but by a different narrator. The result is overlapping, lack of coherence, and confusion.

To end with unfavourable criticism, the second half of the book is quite unrealistic, describing a background the author could not know even from hearsay — the family of a Polish grandee in their home life. And the attempt to reproduce the Yiddish spoken by the "landsmen" in America fails when he retains the German order of words which is merely irritating.

But there is much to praise. Sholem Aleichem's golden humour sunned over the atmosphere of those places and times, but many of us know how dreary, how full of fear it was day and night, how cruel and hard. Martin brings out this part of the tale very well indeed, as he does the strangely pathetic joy of life still burning in those miserable, threatened people. The glow of their trust in the Lord, the matter-of-fact neighbourliness are also credibly described. And some of the portraits, especially that of the young fiddler, are lifelike and profound.

The story is that of the whole little "town," about 20 Jewish families in all Golinsk, near Minsk, and the time is mainly the eighties, though the story is partly carried over to the new century.

One may well look forward to the author's next book which should tell—in simpler form—of his own experience.

PAULA ARNOLD

Literary History in Russia

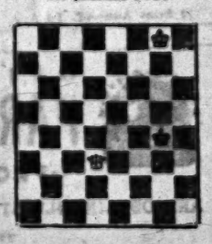
The Gorki Institute of World Literature, a section of the Russian Academy of Sciences is completing the second volume of its "History of English Literature," according to a "Tass" message received in London.

Chess

MARCH 28, 1958

PROBLEM No. 720
P. DIACONESCU, Pitesti
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST

PROBLEM No. 720
I. MAREK, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST



Kg8, Qb8, Be4, Rd8, Re5, Kg4; Pb5, b4, c7, g5, g6. (11).
Kd6, Qh6, Ba6, Rb7, Rf2, h8, h4, h4. (7).
Mate in Two.

Self-Stalemate in Four.

Kg8, Qd3, Re1. (3).
Kg4, Rh4, Rh4. (3).

A blend of line defence is presented in No. 720 by a young Rumanian composer, while in No. 720, by one of our best setters, White begins and forces Black to eliminate the White King to lose in six moves.

SOLUTIONS: Problem 720 (Diaconescu): 1. Qe4 changing the mates after Rd8 and Rc8 before and after the key (Rukhin theme). Problem 719 (Marek): 1.Rd8+ Kb6 2.Rb7 Kc6+. 2.Rc8 Kb6.

BEVERWIJK 1958

Mario Bouwlieu, Greek origin Dutch master, won the second Beverwijk international tourney in excellent form, scoring 7 points out of 11 without a loss. Second place went to the Belgian master O'Kelly de Galway with 7.5, followed by Geller, Donner, Kramer and Teran 7, Pachman 6, Van Scheltinga 5.5, Cortlever and Boey-Gruber 5, Trois and Hoogeveen 4.5, Tuk and Hoogeveen 4, Van Dijk 3, Van Dijk 2. The second one of his points against the former would show him to 4 for, game which is considered close.

GAME No. 720

White: Re... Black: Dr. Gerstenfeld
1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Bg5 Be7 4.e3 0-0 5.Nbd2 c5 6.c3 Nbd7 7.Bxe7 Qxe7 8.Bd3 dxc4 9.Bxc4 b6 10.0-0 Bb7 11.Rc1 Rfd8 12.Qe2 a6 13.Rfd1 Rac8 14.Bb3 c4 15.Bc2 Qe6 16.e4 Nh5 17.Nh4 Qg6 18.f4 Nf6 19.Nxf6+ Qxf6 20.e5 Qg6 21.Nf5 Qf6 22.Nd6 Bxd6 23.exd6 e6 24.Qe5 Rd7 25.Rd3 Kf8 26.Rcd1 Ke8 27.Kf2 Re7 28.Ke1 Kd8 29.Ke2 Kc8 30.c3 Kb7 31.Rd2 Rc8 32.Rcd1 Kc6 33.Kf3 Kb5 34.g3 Rb8 35.a4+ Kb6 36.Ke4 Kb7 37.Kd5 Kc6 38.Ke4 Kb7 39.Kd5 Kc6 40.Ke4 Kb7 41.f5 Ra1 42.Rd2 Rb8 43.Kf3 Ra8 44.Ke3 Ka5 45.Kf3 Ka6 46.e4 Ka5 47.Ke3 Ka6 48.e5 Ra8 49.Rd4 a5 50.Rd5 a4 51.c5 Ra7 52.Ke4 Ra8 53.Rd5 f5 54.Rc6 Ra7 55.Rc7+ Ka5 56.Ke4 Ra4+ 57.Kd5 Ra8 58.c6 Ra7 59.Rb7+ Ka6 60.Rb7 Ka5 61.Rb7+ Ka6 62.Rb7 Ka5 63.Rc8 Ra3 64.Rb8 Ra7 65.Rb7+ Ka6 66.Rb7 Ra8 67.Rb7 Ra4+ 68.Ke5 resigns.

CHESS CLUB INAUGURATED IN TIVON

The new chess club in Tivon was inaugurated by a simultaneous performance by H. Cornick against 17 players. After 3.5 hours of play he won 12, lost one (to E. Fiske) and drew four (against Messrs. Steinmetz, Tiomni and Tov). The performance which took place at Cafe "Mishal" drew many spectators and it is hoped that such events will stimulate the interest of chess players to the east of the country. The organization is in the hands of Mr. Z. Heller, secretary of the Israel Chess Federation.

Correction: Game No. 719 should read Cornick vs. Perrett, Black player is 101 is of course forgive.

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